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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 217— BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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AND
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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Sept	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	—	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	MONGOLIAx	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	—	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOLDAVIAx	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	—	10,941
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	MOREA*	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	—	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	MOOLTANx	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	—	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .	MALWA*	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	—	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	—	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	—	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA*	16,941
28th ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	—	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	16,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	—	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	—	11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANGALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANTUA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARCHA ..	8,258
1925		
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
2 th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with.
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	3,811	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	5,084	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	5,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
13th Sept. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi. 9-15 a, m.
15th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi, via Cutch Mandvi 9-30 a, m.
17th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S Africa
17th ,, ..	BARALA ..	Basrah via Karachi & P Gulf Ports
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Basrah via Karachi.

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SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	46,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorukhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

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The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

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Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund ...	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

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Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 937.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Paid-up capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent
Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Branch :—
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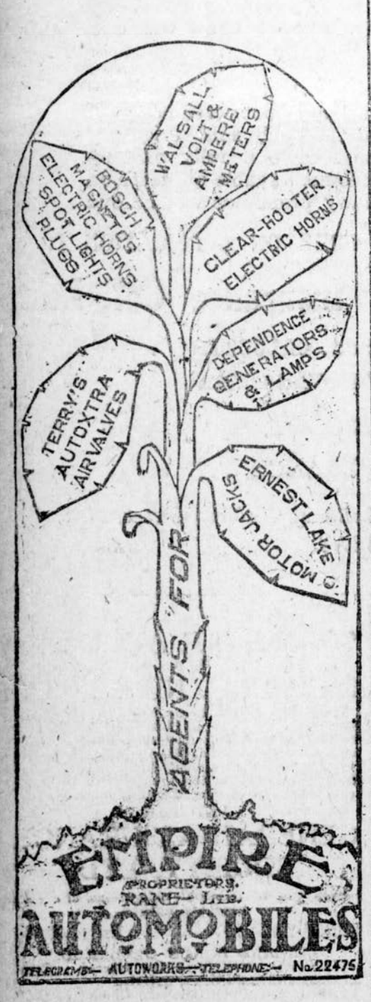
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FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply. Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.
A R11096

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK. Apply Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A 20652

WANTED—An Indian qualified and experienced MIDWIFE for Maternity Home. Apply with testimonials on moderate terms to Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R23

WANTED—One expert SPINNING MASTER and one expert WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mills. Only experienced men need apply with full testimonials stating terms required to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11

WANTED—PERSONS out of employment or desirous of earning money in spare time may send us self-addressed stamped (half-anna) envelope and see how they can easily earn Rs. 50 to 300 monthly. A. H. COMPANY, Agra.
A R29

WANTED—One experienced and fully expert WEAVING MASTER for one of the biggest and best Mills in Central India. Highest qualifications with full theoretical knowledge and practical experience essential, must know calendering, good pay and prospects. Apply Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12

WANTED for two months, from 29th September next, to report verbatim evidence given orally to the Committee on University Reform, TWO EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS. Pay according to capacity. Apply personally on TUESDAY, 16th September, to the SECRETARY, Committee on University Reform, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.
A 20632

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay Presidency to sell (1) The newly invented Machines that add, subtract, multiply, divide and square up accounts. Guarantee 5 years. Terms liberal. No security. Literature free. Profits certain and quick. Marvellously cheap. (2) GRAIN SORTING MACHINES of all descriptions. (3) WATER METERS of all sizes. (4) NEW HANDY ENGINES of 1½ Horse Power. Apply at once to THE ORIENTAL METAL CORPORATION, Sole Agents for India (Imports and Exports), Phagwara, N. W. Rly.
K R11100

SALARY Rs. 100—200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. RAWALPINDI.
A S

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced SURVEYORS on a salary of Rs. 75 p.m. plus Rs. 15 C.A., on temporary establishment in Ahmedabad Branch Office of the Consulting Surveyor to Government. Only those who have passed the Subverseer's examination of the College of Engineering, Poona or any other recognized College of Engineering and have had sufficient experience of surveying with chain and theodolite, levelling and taking out quantities for estimating need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 25th instant. (Sd.) G. B. SOPARKAR, L.C.E., Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad, 6th Sept. 1924.
A R20627

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS to secure advertisements and subscribers to the largest circulated English monthly. Terms very liberal. Apply to MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.
A

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced in Typewriter and Sundries. Apply with testimonials and references and salary expected Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R20629

WANTED—A HINDU smart COMPOUNDER, Gujrathi knowing preferred. Apply sharp personally, PEOPLE'S PHARMACY, Baria's Building, Pydhoni.
A R28

WANTED—Experienced and qualified LADY DOCTOR for Charitable Dispensary near Pydhoni. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R22

WANTED—An efficient SHORTHAND-TYPIST for a Solicitors' Firm. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R32

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R11089

WANTED—For Mahila Vidyalaya (Girls' High School), Surat—(1) A LADY GRADUATE as Superintendent; (2) an UNDER-GRADUATE LADY as Assistant Teacher, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply stating terms to SECRETARY, Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat.
A R19

MUSICIANS WANTED—For the Mounted Band of His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore's Body Guards, Seven 1st Cornets; Two French or Saxhorns; One Baritone; One Euphonium; One Tenor, and One Bass (Valve) Trombone and One Circular Bass. Only capable men, stating their age and qualifications need apply for further particulars to THE COMMANDANT, H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S BODY GUARDS, MYSORE.
A 20586

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC YOUTH with 7 years' experience in correspondence and Stores Accounts seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Well-versed in office routine. Please communicate Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R21

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R26

TO SUB-LET—An OFFICE in a newly-built Building in Church Gate Street. Please apply Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R20647

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons. M. Lakhani Mansions, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also room for residence.
C R11020

WELL ventilated and good accommodated open on west side Block, Rooms and Godowns in Gordhan Building No. 2, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R31

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R11019

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, a separate pucca built ground floor structure with attic as GODOWN, STOCK-ROOM, PRESS, WORKSHOP or for storing machinery, etc from 1st November. Area about 384 sq. yds. Two entrances. Plinth 3 feet high. Clean and in clean locality. Can be used for office also. Electric fittings. Sanitary arrangements. Terms moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11063

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
688/6

TO LET on monthly tenancy basis the masonry built building formerly known as the New Prince of Wales Press Co.'s Press Factory at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba; suitable for a Motor Workshop or Garage or Iron Foundry or Stables. For rent and further particulars please apply to Messrs. FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO. LTD., Factory Department, Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay.
C 20634

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—All to buy the MYSTERIES OF NATURE. The book gives all round happiness. Apply for full particulars to DURJODHAN'S HERBAL HOME, P.O. Box No. 11416, CALCUTTA (B).
L

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—SECONDHAND COTTON BALING PRESS by Nasmyth Wilson box 17 feet. Lancashire Boiler 28 by 7 1/2 by 160 or 180 lbs. pressure. Compound Engine 9 by 16 by 20 or 22. Jet Condenser 12 bore 26 or 28 stroke. Double Cotton Opener. Double gins Platt Bros. Printing Machinery. Dodge Bros and Chevrolet Motor Cars. Apply BERAR ENGINEERING CO., Shri Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.
K R33

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

AVAILABLE Lorries, WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT, very sparingly used. Apply The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
JA R20651

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandjbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 8, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex ...	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	190
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 190, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.

PLANTA DRUG MFG., CO. Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110 Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95 Oliver 3, Rs. 65. 5, 105, 9, ... Rs. 145 Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125 Yost 15, Rs. 75, 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95 Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 ... Rs. 135 Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145 Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.) Fort, Bombay.
T S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-3.

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY is now in a position to instal Telephones in practically all parts of the Island of Bombay, and at Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, and Ghatkoper.

Also their New Exchange at Andheri will be OPEN in a few weeks. Applications are now being registered for Telephone connections at Andheri and Ville Parle.
20649

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Electric goods will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of September, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, RAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, De'Lisle Road, Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
20653

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Suit No. 1861 of 1924.

(1) MOHANDAS KAMALSEY, (2) KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL JHAVERI, (3) RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALVAD, (4) MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR, (5) KISHORDAS PURSHOTAMDAS MANGALDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mumbadevi, Kandewadi, Gowalia Tank Road, C. P. Tank Road and Walkeshwar, outside the Fort, respectively, the Trustees of Sha Hargowind Anandji Desai's Charities ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SHIVRAM CHANDERSHETH, (2) DEVJI BALA, (3) ARJUN BALA, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Bhaskar Lane, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,

The DEFENDANTS abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you to forthwith vacate and deliver up possession of the premises in your occupation and to pay compensation for wrongful use and occupation of the premises at the rate of Rs. 453-9-0 per month from the 1st day of March, 1924, till delivery of possession and costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of September, 1924, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in person or by an Advocate. Please take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1924.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20650

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAGANNATH LAXMIDAS, of Bombay, Bhanshali Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the abovementioned property to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, maintenance, trust, lien, charge, possession, easement, agreement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Telwadi, Withalwadi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 2/3 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land under Old Nos. 454, 452, 453, New No. A/12265, Old Survey No. 133 and New Survey No. 1 A/7009, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Uranwalla Street, on or towards the West by Municipal Storm Water Drain, on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Hirji Mistry and partly by the property of Dr. Dinshaw B. Jamadar, and on or towards the South by the chawl belonging to Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4920 and Street No. 247A."

Dated this 12th day of September, 1924.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys.
20656

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF A SHEET METAL FACTORY SITUATE AT SITAFAL VADI, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Creditors of Mr. Alimahomed Jivabhoy appointed under the Deed of Composition dated the 16th July, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Factory premises, the sheet metal factory belonging to the said Alimahomed Jivabhoy.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 25,545 sq. ft. or thereabouts held under a lease subject to certain conditions situate at Sitafal Vadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, out of Fort, Bombay together with the shed or building standing on the said piece of land and the plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, and other things now used in connection with the said Factory.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Vendors, Medows Street, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONAFIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). Under instruction from J. Fetterte Esq. Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public bonafide auction in Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder near Taj Hotel. Solid teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and others consisting of dining tables, sideboard silk tapestry-lined Chesterfield suits cottage piano by Boyn and Shonberg. Complete steel office equipment such file cabinets cupboards. Austrian safe, writing table, Oliver typewriter one set of Encyclopaedia Britannica in 23 volumes brass and iron beds, mirrored and plain almyrahs dressing and washing tables Singer sewing machine electric lamps copper boilers utensils, glass crockery platedware door curtains bead chicks etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Murli Mansions Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Very valuable artistic and English designed Dining, Drawing and 4 Bed Rooms furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others such English dining table, arm and armless chairs, mahoganised mirrored sideboard, English iron framed cottage piano and its pianolla with rollers, Jacobian Chesterfield suits, grandfather clock striking hour and ½ hour on Vibrating gong, mirrored and plain English almyrahs, dressing tables, marble tables meatsafe, glass crockery platedware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NADERSHAW JIVAJI OORANWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nambhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 454, 452, 453, New No. A/12265, Old Survey No. 133 and New Survey No. 1 A/7009, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Uranwalla Street, on or towards the West by Municipal Storm Water Drain, on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Hirji Mistry and partly by the property of Dr. Dinshaw B. Jamadar, and on or towards the South by the chawl belonging to Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4920 and Street No. 247A."

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All that piece of land admeasuring about 25,545 sq. ft. or thereabouts held under a lease subject to certain conditions situate at Sitafal Vadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, out of Fort, Bombay together with the shed or building standing on the said piece of land and the plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, and other things now used in connection with the said Factory.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MILLS KNOWN AS THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SURAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Sardar Ishwardas Jugjiwandas Store and Thakordal J. Mehta, Official Liquidators of the Suryapur Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Suryapur Mills at Surat.

The land described firstly in the particulars mentioned below together with all the Mills, engine-house, boiler-house, weaving sheds, warehouses, godowns, offices, cottages, messuages, tenements and all other buildings, structures and erections standing on the said land and also the steam-engine, boilers, mill-gears, mill-right work, fixed and moveable machinery fixtures implements, utensils and other apparatus and steam and water pipes fixed to or placed upon the said lands, hereditaments, mills sheds, buildings, and premises and also the looms, spindles, beams winding machine, wharping mills, cloth press, painting machine, tape machine and fittings (all of which steam engine boilers, millgear, millwright work machinery, looms, spindles, implements and utensils fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises are described secondly in the particulars mentioned below.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land formerly consisting of four several pieces of land, but now formed into one situate, lying and being within the limits of Katargaum and Navagam Villages Chaurashi Preganna, Surat District, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 8 acres and 55 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 374, 12 11 and 13 respectively and Record of Right Entry No. 633, 16, 15 and 17 respectively and bounded on the South partly by Vajifa land of Bhica Purshotam and partly by the public road leading from Surat Railway Station to Varachha, on the North formerly by public passage, but now converted by Government, partly into agricultural lands in occupation of Harkisondas Kalidas, Dayabhai Hargowan and partly into burial ground for Mahomedans, on the East by a public passage and beyond that partly by the property of Patel Kalidas Gopaldas, partly by the property of Atmaram Dayabhai and partly by the property of Chaturbhuj Dayabhai and partly by the property of Maganlal Gordhandas and on the West partly by a common passage now converted by Government into agricultural land, partly by the property of Keshav Govind and partly by the property of Maganlal Kahandas.

SECONDLY:—Steam engine of 180 I.H.P., condenser-feed pump, second motion shaft, second motion pulley, lathe, boiler 30ft. by 70ft., 169 lbs. pressure, chimney 90ft. with masonry, drilling, shaping machines, oil engine 24 B.H.P., sizing machine, finishing machine, looms, set size mixing apparatus, pirn winding machine, baling press, Crompton dynamo, motor lorry, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of machinery, etc., apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT CHOWPATI NEAR BABOOLNATH TEMPLE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpati Sea Face, next to the Baboolnath Temple, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, carpets, Chesterfield suite, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofa, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stand, meat-safe, utensils, ice box, phonograph, cycle, etc., etc.

The property of E. Hargrieves, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

ON VIEW

Col. Palloul's very valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cottage Piano, Chesterfields, Godrej's Safe, etc., etc., to be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16, Queen's Road. A chance for bargains.

R16

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 10 p. m. only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in
"THE KID"

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AND TOMORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE FRENCH DOLL"
With MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"THE LOVES OF PHARAOH"
With Emil Jannings.
TO-MORROW AT 3, 4 30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart in
"DADDY LONG LEGS."

Opening Shortly!

CINÉ MADELEINE

LOOK OUT For

A Big Surprise &

A Sensation!

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER-PRODUCTION
VISMI-SADI
OR
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Appearances are always deceptive

Scoundrels are known by their deeds—and one must always beware of this—

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this Week

SAURASHTRA KINEMATOGRAPH CO.'S

Latest Production

SOCIETY SCOUNDREL

OR

SHARIFF BADMASH

which gives a good idea of what they are.

Also a Comic by the same Co.

CUPID STRUCK.

Time and Rates as usual.
Sat. Sun. Bank Holiday Extra Show.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 p. m.

DINKY DEAN

THE 4-YEAR-OLD SCREEN STAR

IN

A PRINCE OF A KING.

You have seen many kiddies on the films but never one like Dinky Dean. He is younger than Jackie Coogan and is a perfect artiste—clever, charming and full of life. You will take him right into your hearts. He is both the smallest and greatest film actor ever seen.

PATHE GAZETTE
FLIP-FLOPS
MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THEATRE BETWEEN 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p, m. and 11 p. m.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

WILLIAM FOX

Production in 5 Reels—

"THE BROADWAY PEACOCK"

featuring the most famous woman on the screen

PEARL WHITE

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S REGENERATION!
GAIETY, LOVE AND HEARTACHE ON THE GREAT WHITEWAY

Out of the ashes of a Love grown cold, Revenge blazed into Hatred. The mother of the man she loved would have fainted at the mention of her name.

Snobbish Society women reviled her openly—but envied her secretly.

Her wonderful power over men failed to hold the only man she wanted it to sway.

"THE BROADWAY PEACOCK"

The story of a mad passion which transformed a beautiful woman into a cruel tigress. It tells a fascinating story of the world's Most famous thoroughfare. It is even more interesting than the title implies. See it.

The Programme includes the International News, including the hair-raising incidents during

MOTOR RACING

and also a 2 Reel Century Comedy: "Rich Pup" featuring the

DOG PAL.

Five Shows to-day at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

COMMING — COMMING

GREAT JAPANESE CIRCUS

WITH

30 TALENTED ARTISTS 30
45 TRAINED ANIMALS 45

AT

AHMEDABAD

WATCH THE

OPENING DATE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12.

S S Jalavecra, Ray, Moulmein.
S S Singu, Nelson, Rangoon.
S S Salma City, Ritt, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.

S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Naldera, Coldwell, London.

LOADING.

Sept. 12.

Steamer Umvolosi for Antwerp.
Steamer Hymethus for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S S Jalavecra:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavecra, 2908 tons, Captain F A Ray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Singu:—The S W Company's steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Selma City:—The B I S N Company's steamer Selma City, 3329 tons, Captain Ritt arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1457 tons Captain J A Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera, 8856 tons Captain J G Coldwell will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, September 12.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Falkenfels 5259 Karachi L Edwards & Co.
2 Naldera 8794, London, 13/9; M M & Co.
Jetty Nile 5260, N.F.F., 6/9 Vol. Bros.
3 Olympi 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Fulf 17/9, M M & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289, Durban 17/9 M M & Co.
6 Sicilia 4188 Japan 16/9 P & O S N Co.
8 Hymethus 2985, Karachi 13/9, M M & Co.
11 Africa 2614, Genoa 15/9 M Italiana.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
13 Jalajyoti 2698, Calcutta 14/9, Scindia S N Co.
14 Bahadur 2936 Calcutta, 18/9 T M & Co.
16 Dongola 4742 Aden 20/9 P & O S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Golconda 3203, NF. M M & Co.
2 Riverway 2376, Antwerp 16/9, Graham Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Basrah 12/9, M M & Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, NF. M M & Co.
7 Nagato Maru, 4,325, Kobe, 17/9, N Y Kaisha.
8 Zayani 2627 Gulf Ports 13-9, H S Shushtary and Co.
9 Dara 3083, Mauritius 1319 T Morrison and Co.
10-11 Celebus Maru 1262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
14 Chakla 1727, Karachi 13/9, M M & Co.
15 Jehangir 2157, Jeddah, 10/9, T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvana due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Rovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.

Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 12.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—2900 cwt. myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 8 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co. Ld; 10 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 25 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co. Ld.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—32 cwt beef casings, A Mahler and Co.; 39 cwt gum tragaconth, E Virjee and Co.

S S Olympia for Manchester:—5 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co. Ld.

S S Reverway for Antwerp:—2959 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co. Ld.; 81 cwt Gum Tragaconth E Virjee and Co.
cwt Gum Tragaconth E Virjee and Co.

S S Naldera for London:—16 bales cow hides tanned L. Tharia and Sons.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—72 cwt Apricot kernels, Tamboli and Co.; 55 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co. 78 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—517 cwt. mustard seed, J Dayall; 125 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Nagoto Maru for Kobe:—49 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld.; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.; 1300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagoto Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagoto Maru for Yokaichi:—400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld.; 300 bales cotton raw, H Rambhagat and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.; 160 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co. 500 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co. 50 bales cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—250 bales cotton. Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 12.

S S Golconda, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Rangoon:—26268 bags Rice, 334 cases Insulators, 100 cases Cutch, 31 tins China sauce, 801 bars Pig lead 29 bales wool, 40 pieces Black Tins, 837 pieces Teak planks, 385 pieces Teak squares, 551 pieces Teak Posts, 23617 pieces Teak Scantlings, 5661 bundles Teak scantlings 12 bundles old Tarpaulins, 1500 bundles Tea Boards, 90 cases candles.

From Basseln:—1132 bags Rice.

From Madras:—20 cases Medicines, 263 bales cottons.

From Cochin:—760 bundles coir yarn, 185 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut:—106 basket Dry Ginger 3114 bags Cocoanuts, 376 jottas coir yarn, 46 jottas coir rope.

From Badagara:—2384 bags cocoanuts, 20 cases China ware.

From Cannanore:—25 bales cotton P. Goods, 35 bags sandelwood, 1803 bags cocoanuts, 134 jottas cocoanuts.

S S Macedonia, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London:—1 case candles, 34 boxes Gold coin, 32 boxes Bar gold, 18 boxes sovereigns, 6 boxes Specie, 1 box Pearls, 10 packages Silver goods, 3 cases Silver goods, 45 cases Bacon, 22 cases Paper, 29 cases Barley; 56 cases castor oil, 87 cases Biscuits, 42 cases Cheese, 15 cases Art. Silk yarn, 12 cases Sugar, 12 cases Confectionery, 83 cases Vinegar and oil stores, 15 cases Hams, 86 cases Boot Polish, 11 bales cotton, 100 bags Almonds, 616 bags Rivets, 1906 casks Cement, 22 casks Tallow 450 casks Lump whiting 20 casks clay Pigeans, 24 reels wire Fencing, 400 bundles yellow metal sheets, 121 cases Wine 1537 cases Brandy, 170 cases Gin, 250 whisky, 167 cases railway tickets, 150 cases soap, 25 cases Rum, 23 cases oil stores, 15 cases embrocation, 1325 cases vegetable fat.

From Marseilles:—58 cases mineral water, 121 cases wine, 23 cases Liquors, 200 cases Eau de Vie, 125 cases Almonds, 17 cases Tissues, 30 cases Currency Notes, 31 cases Scrappe Thread.

S S Mirzapore, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Kobe:—150 bags dried Ginger, 10 cases Vegetable wax, 24 cases Toys, 61 cases Silk goods.

From Shanghai:—40 bales Matting, 250 bales casia, 168 bales Raw silk 26 bundles Raw silk, 30 bundles Green Tea 190 bundles Tea, 11 packages Tea, 204 cases Tea, 30 cases Glass bangles, 30 cases China, 16 cases Paper, 54 cases Silk P. Goods.

From Hongkong:—80 bundles Fire crackers, 800 packages Fire Crackers, 240 cases Fire crackers, 30 cases cotton socks, 50 cases ginger 10 cases Munsell, 25 bales piece Goods, 10 bales Silk, 19 chests Silk 412 chests Tea-119 jottas Tea, 67 packages Tea, 150 packages Areca Nutss 100 slabs Tin, 50 drums Turpentines, 564 bundles ratans, 531 bags copra, 795 bags sago Flour 1725 bags sugar candy, 487 bags coffee, 100 bags pepper, 2000 bags sugar 20 bags betelnuts, 33 bundles Matting 62 packages Black Tea, 100 cases Black Tea, 8 cases Silk P. goods 50 cases Pines, 55 bales cotton sheeting, 100 pairs rubbershoes 134 no. Mats, 41 No. plates, 154 No. Rice Bowls.

DIABETES

World-Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE;

Our letter No.—3218.

To,

Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Gentlemen,

I tried your Diabetic Specific on Mr. Jamadar Madappa. He has completed the prescribed course of 12 weeks.

Before commencing the treatment his urine contained sugar, and Sp: gravity was 1048 without exertion.

You may publish this letter.

Yours sincerely,

S. VARADA ANJANGAR L.M. & S.
Medical Officer,
Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,
Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,
(Mysore Province)

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(6)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 577.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 637.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 627.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.45-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.68.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.50.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 11.

Tele. Transfer 1/5 15/32 firm
Bar Gold £4.12.10 quiet
Bar Silver Spot 34 15/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 12.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/8
Bank Demand	1/5 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 23/32
Fcs. Demand	572
American Dollars	310 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	239 1/2
Japan	126 1/2
Singapore	163

Market Steady.

Rentes 3 per cent 54
Berlin Cheques on London 34 15/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—steady
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 11.

Belgium	89.45
Athens	252.00
Stockholm	16.74
Christiania	32.40
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	23.71
Prague	148.62

London, Sept. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.65
Exchange on London in Germany 18.000,725,000,00

New York, Sept. 11.

Demand Bills 4-45-12.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 24 5/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1060/90 £90 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 13/16.
Conversion Loan £77 5/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. 100 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £109.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47 1/2.
Indian Stocks 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) £65 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent £55.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/6/-.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/2/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/4/-.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/8.

London, Sept. 11.

Bar gold ready s. 92-10.
Silver ready d. 34-15
Silver forward d. 34-15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady, India and China bought. London speculators selling silver which they have bought.

GOLD

London, Sept. 11.

Of the arrivals in London of £40,000 gold, all have been taken up by India, and in addition to those a considerable amount engaged in shipment from Durban.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., have declared a dividend of eight per cent for the half-year and the Eastern Bank Ltd. at the rate of four percent for half-year.

Bank of France rate of interest on advances is to-day 8 per cent against previous 7 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 12

Ready:—24—2—6
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.

Bhadrwa	24-2-6		24-2-6
Asho	24-3-9		24-3-9

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa ..
Asho 0—4—6
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Ready.—81—2—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest At 6 p.m.

Bhadrwa	81-7-0	81-3-0	81-3-0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 12.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day 30 to 37 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points down. The decline was due to some hedge and straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 11th instant from their New York friends Messrs A. Norden & Co:—

"Better tone. Local covering."

Messrs. Breul & Co's. Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 11th instant (4-40 p.m.) as under:—

"Market steadier on heavy short covering. May react but consider sales on advance."

As regards the American markets, after the recent heavy decline there has been reported to-day a small recovery in values, but in view of the continued favourable weather, and the trade showing little or no interest it is hardly likely that prices will maintain at their present level. Crop prospects at present indicate ample supplies and until support is provided by genuine and sustained demand from the trade, it looks as if we shall witness further drop in values.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor. About 1,500 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

The Marwari bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-day on account of Jain holiday.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th September, 1924.

Cotton	1643	Bales
Wheat	3929	Cwt.
Linseed	7835	„
Rapeseed etc.	497	„
Gingellyseed	334	„
Popyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	1464	„
Castorseed	3619	„
Rice	1961	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	1933	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	675	„
Juwar	1772	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	18	„
Bajri	2131	„
Coal	282	Tons

RUBBER

London, Sept. 11.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Nov. 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. 14 1/8 steady.

FREIGHT

London, Sept. 11.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sep/Oct. done and sellers £22 3/4.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet and prices barely maintained.

Raw Linseed Months Oct/Dec. sellers 41/.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., Jan/Apl. done and sellers 40/3

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for shipment to Hull at £22 3/4 and in wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for October shopment to continent at 57/3 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian for January shipment at 57/6. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Sept./Oct shipment at 56/10 ½.

Asho	81-12-0	81-8-0	81-8-0

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—4—0
Asho 1—2—0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98¾.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/-.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Sept. 11.

Chartered Bank of India, A and China £19 5/8 Ex dividend
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £132½
National Bank of India, Ltd. £42 3/4 Ex dividend
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 1/8
P. and O Banking Corporation, Ltd £10 7/8

London, Sept. 11.

Total Bullion 128,400,000 no change.
Public Deposite £10,800,00 Inc. £400,000
Other Deposite £111,400,000 Dec. £3,500,000
Govt. Securities £40,800,000 Dec. £2,900,000
Other Securities £76,300,000 Dec. 1,200,000
Notes and Gold £23,400,000 Inc. £1,600,000
The Bank Reserve is 19.1 per cent of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

New York Market, 11th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.78	Oct.	22.87+09	22.95+17	23.08	+30
22.35	Dec			22.65	+30
22.30	Jan		22.48+18	22.67	+37
22.61	Mar			22.93	+32
22.87	May			23.18	+31

On 10th September New York spot 23.80 — 70; New Orleans 21.88 — 93.

Telegraphic market advices:—Small market, chiefly local. October highest 23.14 (2-54 p.m.), lowest 22.80 (at the opening), range 34 points.

Liverpool Market, 11th Sept., 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.14	Oct.	12.91—23	13.08—06	13.02	—12
13.09	Jan.		13.03—06	12.99	—10
13.13	Mar.	12.95—18		13.02	—11
13.16	May.			13.05	—11
13.06	Jul.			12.96	—10
	Egyptian				
18.57	Nov.			18.70	+13
18.00	Jan.			17.95	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No rainfall. Cool nights. Forecast:—Western part partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 375,000.

(2) Short covering. Some hedge selling, straddle selling. Selling absorbed easily by trade fixing call sales. Better tone in our market. American cross rate 4.45 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.		
October	13.02	—.12
January	12.99	—.10
March	13.02	—.11
May	13.05	—.11

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Sales on East Indian 2,500 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot Universal standard 14.14 good inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24-80d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
October	22.91
January	22.47
March	22.78
New York Noon Call	
October	22.98
January	22.53
March	22.83
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	22.09
January	22.27

COTTON—OPENING PRICES.

Liverpool Sept. 12.

		Previous closing.
October	13.14	13.02
January	13.10	12.99
March	13.10	13.02

EGYPTIAN FUTURES, OPENING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

		Previous Prices.
November	18.70	18.70
January	17.95	17.95

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

September	13.36	—.05
October	13.02	—.12
November	12.97	—.12
December	12.97	—.12
January	12.99	—.10
February	13.00	—.10
March	13.02	—.11
April	13.03	—.11
May	13.05	—.11
June	12.95	—.11
July	12.96	—.10

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

September	24.45 plus	.45
October	19.25 „	.25
November	18.70 „	.13
December	18.30 „	.05
January	17.95	—.05
February	17.88	—.09
March	17.82	—.12
April	17.74	—.18
May	17.66	—.24
June.	17.64	.24
July	17.61	—.24

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

M. G. Bengal, Good	10.30	
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	10.70	
M. G. Bengal, Fine	11.10	
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.50	
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.00	
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	11.50	
M. G. Broach, Good	10.80	
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.20	
M. G. Broach, Fine	11.60	
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.20	
M. G.Scinde, Fully Good	10.60	
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.00	

THE WINE
YOU'D LOVE TO DRINK.

"RED WINE for INVALIDS" is a Rich Port Wine made solely from PURE GRAPES and is *unequalled in quality and price by any other Port Wine on the Market.*

Awarded the DIPLOMA of HONOUR at TURIN and GOLD MEDALS at PARIS, HAMBURG & VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

Retail Price,
Rs. 2-12
per bottle.



Obtainable from:

D. C. Oomrigar & Co., D.D. Baria, F. Cornaglia, Monginis, Vianelli, James Pearse & Co., Manekjee & Co., Dick Joice & Co. Philips & Co.

Sole Representative for the SOCIETE CO-OPERATIVE VIGNERONNE

S. H. HASKELL,

P. & O. Bank Building, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 11.

COTTON:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000	
Day's Export to Continent	10,000	
Futures at New York		
October	23.08 plus	.30
December	22.65 „	.30
January	22.67 „	.37
March	22.93 „	.32
Spot Cotton at New York	24.10 „	.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.30 „	.42
Futures at New Orleans		
October	22.27 „	.41
January	22.45 „	.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17 1/8	
Silver Foreign mined	69 3/8	

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 11.

Futures, at New York		
October	23.08 plus	.30
December	22.65 „	.30
January	22.67 „	.37
March	22.93 „	.32

METALS.

London, Sept. 11.

English Selected Copper	£	66 3/4
Standard Copper	£	63 1/8
Copper Braziers	£	82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	£	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£	18 3/4
Tin Block 253 3/8.		

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 12.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	0	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 12.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3 4	68	0	0
Copper	1	69	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	63	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	68	0	0
Copper	2	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klal		68	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		62	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		60	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4		68	8	0
„ „ 3-4 to 1,		69	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4		68	0	0

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 11.

Barletta Russo 63½lbs. Sep/Oct buyers 54/3.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sep/Oct buyers 55/6
Tone:—Quiet trade higher.
Australian firmer with a fair demand. Closed at 58/- buyers for Sep/Oct. shipment.
Choice White Karachi Sep/Oct paid and buyers 56/10 1/2.
Soft Red Karachi Sep/Oct. value 56/3.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with fair trade.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. paid for August shipment to Continent 55/-.
Cargo, Australian new crop 57/6 paid for January shipment to United Kingdom.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi for shipment to Continent 57/6 leading, 57/3 October.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 12
1924 (6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p	Rail Delivery Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 10 0	9 14 0
Barley	43 0 0	..
Castorseed	91 0 0	18 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 0
Forward	Rs a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 0	
Wheat, Sept	7 12 0	
Linseed, May	13 11 3	
Linseed, Sept.	13 10 9	
Groundnuts D/J	71 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	.. ..	
Teelseed Gujar 85/15 D/J	16 4 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 9 6	

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened steady but closed easier at £20 3/4 sellers for Sep/Oct. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Sep/Oct. £11.—nominal.
Castorseed Bombay Sep/Oct sellers £30.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Sep/Oct. sellers £22 1/4.
Rapeseed Toria Sep/Oct. sellers £22 1/2.
Brown Cawnpore Sep/Oct. sellers £21 3/8.
Tone:—Firmly held.

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 11.

Barley, Karachi Sep/Oct. buyers 43/-

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/11
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/11

London, Sept. 11.

Cuban Sugar Sept. 21/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

DAILY REPORT.

Kanta in the local Market remains closed to-day, as usual.

Our Forward Market has ruled a little easier by recording a drop of a Pence or two in Java and Beet Sugar Prices Forward deliveries.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready. Rs. 20/14 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment Aug/Sept. sh. 22/3 per cwt FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Decr. sh. 22/7 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 21/7 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Aug/Sept sh. 21/11 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Sept./Oct. sh. 21/9 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 21/10 per cwt. FBH.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Since our last Spot Prices have witnessed a steadily improving tendency in view of good purchase enquiries, and light Stocks. There has been on the whole a rise of about 6 as. per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Transhipment rates also have seen fluctuations of 4 to 6 as. per cwt. with fair demand. Daily Clearance including local requirements averages 4,000 bags a day as against 5,500 bags per day during the preceding week, showing a moderate record of offtake. The highest and the lowest rates ruling this week were Rs. 20/14 and Rs. 20/9 for Ready Sugar and Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 15/8 for Transhipment.

As regards the conditions in our Forward Market, the tendency has been for a steady upward movement throughout the week. Prices have advanced further by about 4 to 5 d. per cwt. than what they were during the close of the last week. There have been free sellers for Mauritius Crystal Sugar Nov/Decr. from sh. 21/9 to sh. 22/1 during the early part of the week. The market on the whole recorded a steadier and firmer aspect. Business was also done in Beet Sugar Nov/Decr. and Jan./Feb/March from sh. 22/8 to sh. 22/4. Also 1925 Crop (Java Sugar) business has been done for June from sh. 21/2 to sh. 21/4 and for July from sh. 20/8 to sh. 21. The highest and lowest rates ruling this week were sh. 22/5 and sh. 22 for Aug/Sept.; sh. 22/9 and sh. 22/4 for Oct/Decr. shipment for Java Sugar and sh. 21/9 and sh. 21/5 for Nov/Decr. shipment for Beet Sugar and sh. 22/2 and 21/7 for Aug/Sept.; sh. 22 and sh. 21/8 for Sept/Oct. and sh. 22 and sh. 21/9 for Oct/Nov/Decr. shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 30,000 bags of Java Sugar. There has been no fresh arrival of goods this week.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/13 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug/Sept sh. 22/4 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Sept/Oct. sh. 22/9 per cwt. RBH.
Continental Beet Sugar Nov/Decr. sh. 21/9 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Aug/Sept sh. 21/11 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Sept/Oct. sh. 21/10 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 21/11 per cwt FBH.

FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Superfine:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0

House-hold:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
19 8 0	18 12 0	18 12 0	18 12 0

Export:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
19 8 0	18 8 0	18 12 0	18 8 0

Atta:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
14 4 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0

Bran, Course:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
0 15 0	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6

Bran, Fine:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0

Soji:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
2 0 0	21 0 0	1 0 0	21 8 0

Rawa:—

Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxmi.
20 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	1 4 6

COLOUR.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The demand does not improve. Arrivals are more than actual consumption. Keen competition is found in mills. Bazar business is very dull. Up-country demand has been very limited. Alizarines have some sale. Congo-Red, Benzo and Delta Purpurines meet with poor demand. Magenta crystals remain in fairly good demand. Rhodomine is steady.

Indenthrines are lying flat. The quotations are as under:—

Alizarine Cow Rs. 92/90
Alizarine Lunger Rs. 90.
Alizarine I.P. Rs. 84/85.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6.
Rhodomine Rs. 9.
Crysophine Rs. 4.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 4/4/0.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BHARATPUR,

ALL COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

News from Bharatpur shows that very heavy floods have occurred in the Gambhar and the Bana rivers. All the country including Nadbai, Bayana, Kumher and Bharatpur districts is inundated and is under water. The Lal Bund, Sewar Bund, Murwara and Ajan Bunds have all been breached and the flood is threatening Bharatpur City. Every endeavour is being made to save the situation; but the water is still rising. It is estimated that already about 200 villages have been flooded. Railway and roads on that section has been breached and damaged and all communication is cut off. The Sikri Bund is also in deep waters and the Town is flooded. Military are working hard with the assistance of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments and are making every endeavour to save the City. The condition of people in the flooded area is acute and His Highness the Maharaja, assisted by his Officers, is personally helping the distressed and is superintending the general operations.

HEAVY RAINS IN SINDH.

POOR RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 11.

Distressing flood conditions owing to breaches in the river Indus have been aggravated by heavy rains in Sindh. Many poor people have been rendered homeless as their thatch and mud cottages and houses have been washed away. It rained more than 10 inches last week in Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, while Karachi and Larkana districts have also experienced heavy rain.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, Sept. 12.

Owing to breaches through communication between Kuchaman Road and Salawas has been interrupted and passengers and mails are being diverted. Through communication is not possible to be restored for a few days.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Monsoon is weak in the Peninsula but has been fairly active in Burma, Gangetic plains and Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the East United Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan, and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India, the East Central Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in the West United Provinces, Gujerat, Malabar and North Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Toungoo one and a half inches, Akyab, Bhamo three, Lashio, Shillong one, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali one, Chittagong two, Ranchi one, Mussoorie two, Jodhpur eight, Jubbulpur two, Saugor, Jagdalpur one.

Forecast:—Extension in West United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 12th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 12th Sept. 1922.	1923.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In. Ct. 0 15	In. Ct. 42 92	In. Ct. 65 94	In. Ct. 60 65
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 45	51 23	61 30	62 51
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..	0 33	46 81	61 70	65 18
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..	..	66 82	58 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 42th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northwest of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Multan and Hissar and the minimum higher at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 0.11" of rain and Allanabad 0.14". Skies are moderately clouded over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the east. The air is damper than usual at Mainpuri. Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.28" of rain, Ajmer 0.75", Jaipur 0.12" and Mount Abu 0.10". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana and the minimum higher in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.27" of rain and Surat 0.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum telperature was below normal at Rajkot; the minimum was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.80" of rain, Saugor 1.15", Nagpur 0.17" and Raipur 0.45". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Saugor, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.15" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.44", Marmagao 0.25" and Karwar 0.21". Skies are moderately clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 82 deg.4 (2 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 75deg.4 (1 deg below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over north Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, east Rajputana and the east United Provinces and local in west Rajputana, south Gujarat, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and Malabar. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.32" at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 11th September 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in northeast India and remains active in Burma and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab hills, Central India West, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Rajputana and the west Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces and Gujarat.

The principal amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein, Bhamo one and a half inches; Tezpur, Gauhati two; Silchar one; Noakhali three; Barisal, Satkhira, Balasore, Sambalpur one and a half; Dehra Dun two; Jagdalpur, Vizagapatam two; Gopalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRI) THE 12TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	.. ..	9.15	4.84	+4.31
Rawalpindi	.. ..	23.43	20.99	+2.44
Lahore	.. ..	13.99	14.09	−0.10
Hissar	.. ..	6.74	10.32	−3.58
Ambala	.. ..	19.70	21.19	−1.44
Delhi	.. ..	19.80	20.06	−0.26
United Provinces—				
Agra	.. ..	21.06	21.66	−0.60
Mainpuri	.. 0.04	30.74	21.03	+9.71
Jhansi	.. ..	37.59	30.02	+7.57
Cawnpore	.. 0.11	42.27	28.64	+1366
Allahabad	.. 0.14	33.94	30.98	+2.99
Sind—				
Jacobabad	.. ..	1.50	2.17	−0.67
Karachi	.. ..	2.25	5.78	−3.53
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	.. 0.75	23.40	17.34	+1306
Jaipur	.. 0.12	35.52	20.30	+1522
Kotah	.. 0.06	40.39	24.04	+1635
Mount Abu	.. 0.10	62.69	53.62	+9.07
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	.. ..	5.10	12.52	−7.42
Dwarka	.. 0.03	3.79	12.10	−8.31
Veraval	.. 0.01	12.44	16.19	−3.75
Rajkot	.. 0.27	22.80	22.53	−0.27
Bhavnagar Para	.. 0.01	8.26	17.53	−9.27
Gujarat—				
Surat	.. 0.21	38.92	35.17	+3.75
Ahmedabad	.. ..	22.42	24.97	−2.55
Deesa	.. ..	27.62	21.82	+5.80
Central India West—				
Neemuch	.. ..	25.89	24.77	+1 12
Indore	.. ..	28.12	26.43	+1.69
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	.. 1.80	52.54	45.98	+6.54
Saugor	.. 1.15	53.08	57.52	−4.44
Hoshangabad	.. ..	32.90	40.81	−7.91
Khandwa	.. ..	21.30	23.49	−2.19
Akola	.. ..	26.80	23.24	+2.56
Amraoti	.. ..	17.66	24.48	−6.82
Nagpur	.. 0.17	28.70	38.35	−1265
Chanda	.. ..	28.58	30.80	−1252
Raipur	.. 0.45	26.10	40.24	−1412
Konkan—				
Bombay	.. 0.15	42.92	61.62	−1870
Ratnagiri	.. 0.44	90.23	88.00	+2.29
Mormugao	.. 0.26	84.17	81.29	+2.88
Karwar	.. 0.21	109.26	102.42	+6.84
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	.. 0.04	14.11	14.57	−0.46
Ahmednagar	.. 0.04	10.31	14.06	−3.75
Poona	.. 0.04	14.50	17.17	−2.67
Sholapur	.. ..	12.74	17.08	−4.81
Bijapur	.. ..	5.72	10.67	−4.95
Belgaum	.. 0.06	41.19	36.90	+5.29
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	.. 0.10	14.69	19.69	−5.00
Nizamabad (Indur.)	.. ..	26.94	31.08	−5.17
Hyderabad	.. ..	22.81	20.60	+2.21
Malabar—				
Mangalore	.. 0.32	424.42	401.51	+2291
Calicut	.. ..	132.19	83.11	+4908
Cochin	.. ..	124.80	67.83	+5697
Ceylon—				
Colombo	.. ..	27.89	18.51	+9.38
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	.. 0.02	17.75	20.70	−2.97
Bellary	.. ..	8.11	7.99	+0.12
Cuddapah	.. 0.01	?	15.27	?
Madras	.. ..	?	12.42	?
Bangalore	.. ..	14.87	15.30	−0.40
Coimbatore	.. ..	20.80	4.80	+1603
Trichinopoly	.. ..	7.30	8.60	−1.24
Negapatam	.. ..	4.84	8.59	−3.75

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 11.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	28.805
Temperature of Air	77.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.1 „
Dew Point	73.9 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	89% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	82.4 „
Minimum	76.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	178 miles
Fall of Rain	0.23 inches
Total fall during month	3.24 „
Do. do. year	42.87 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 12th Sept.	0.05 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep					Sep.				
F.	12	10	44	28	9	12	4	25	16	1
		22	55	27	10		17	2	16	7
Sat.	13	2	59	26	9	13	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun	14	4	1	26	1	14	9	55	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
M.	15	5	20	28	9	15	5	40	16	2
		17	7				18	8	15	0
Tu.	16	0	53	28	1	16	6	45	17	3
		12	55	27	9		19	10	16	2
W.	17	1	27	27	6	17	7	17	18	0
		13	22	27	0		19	33	16	8
Th.	18	1	59	26	9	18	7	47	18	11
		13	45	26	1		20	4	17	4

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The money position is generally unchanged, without any appreciable movement to more comfortable conditions. Due to the influx of funds to meet gold imports, Bombay is better supplied than Calcutta where there is a continued strong demand for the financing of the Jute crop. Call money is quoted at about 4 to 4¼ per cent., and the rate for fixed deposits for the two and three months periods is about 4½ per cent., with the rate for six months at about 5 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 287.66 lakhs in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs. 27,41,22,000. The trade demand shows a decline, as evidenced by the figures of the statement;. Loans have decreased by Rs. 8.91 lakhs, Cash Credits by Rs. 14.27 lakhs and Inland Bills Discounted by Rs. 40.46 lakhs. The Government Deposits have decreased by Rs. 312.25 lakhs and other deposits by Rs. 21.44 lakhs. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.41 as compared with 28.28 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market remains lifeless, transactions being narrow and prices showing a still further weakening tendency. 3½ per cent Paper is quote round Rs. 65/12. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/10 and Rs. 98/4. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/10 and Rs. 103/14. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 were put through round Rs. 100/10 and Rs. 100/14; 1930 at Rs. 102/14 and 1932 at Rs. 103/14. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted round Rs. 107.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was again a firm market throughout the week with fractional fluctuations of an improving tendency, ready T. T being quoted at about 1s. 5-7/16 d. The strengthening influence in the market was mainly felt from Calcutta. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought in Calcutta about £250,000 at 1s. 5-15/32d. The highest and lowest quotations during the week were 1s. 5-3/8d. and 1s. 5-7/16 d. for ready T. T. The rates in the forward market for January are almost on a level with those of ready T. T. The enquiry for bullion imports was on a limited scale on account of the decline in the dollar rate.

The dollar quotation has been subjected to irregular movements; with a fall to $4.42—7/2 early in the week and a subsequent improvement to $4.45, the quotation closes at $4.45½. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 83.55, Belgian francs at 89.50 and the Italian lira at 102.

GOLD.

There have been no features of importance in the gold market during the week which has remained inactive, the rates showing some tendency to easier levels in view of the approach of the September settlement. The price in London rose sharply by a shilling an ounce but this advance did not influence our market owing to the firmness in sterling exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 93s. 5d. and 92s. 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24/4/6 and Rs. 24/3/3 for ready, Rs. 24/4/9 and Rs. 24/2/7 for 15th September settlement and Rs. 24/5/6 and Rs. 24/3/6 for 13th October settlement. The rate for sovereigns is steady round Rs. 15/5/6 for ready and Rs. 15/6 for forward. The off-take has improved and averages some 30,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 12 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £3,42,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £6,09,500. There was a record import of gold during the week which amounted to no less than Rs. 2,96,77,485 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £43,000 from London and £1,300,000 from Durban.

SILVER.

In the silver market firm conditions have set in and more extensive business has passed. The improvement has followed the advance in Shanghai exchange and a rise in the price of the metal in London. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improve from 3s. 4 1/8d. to 3s. 5-3/16d. but closes at 3s. 4-13/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35d. and 34-3/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 81/11 and Rs. 80/14 for ready, Rs. 81/12 and Rs. 81 for 18th September settlement and Rs. 82/1 and Rs. 81/4 for 17th October settlement. The off-take averages about 80 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 6500 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 156 bars and Rs. 2,91,750 in Sycee and Rs. 27,651 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was closed throughout the week under report except for a few hours on Saturday. Cotton mills shares have been steady with an improvement registered in the case of several of the big mills, especially the old Currimbhoy group. In general there is now a more optimistic feeling in the market, and advancing prices may be looked for although we may expect to see temporary reactions due to profit taking and other causes. The following are the closing rates of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Cotton Rs. 605, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 781/4, Century Rs. 412/8, Central India Rs. 552/8, Crescent Rs. 281/4, Kohinoor Rs. 1352/8, New Great Rs. 400, Pabani Rs. 375, Pearls Rs. 576/4, Simplex Rs. 238/12, and Swadeshi Rs. 590.

In the miscellaneous section, with a somewhat improved business, there has been some improvement in the prices. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 235, Bombay Burma Rs. 320, British Burma Petrol Rs. 6/5, Bombay Tram Rs. 91/4 and Tata deferreds Rs. 67/8. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 12/4, Katni Ord. Rs. 75, with deferreds Rs. 180 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 45/12. Railway shares are quiet; Ahmedabad Prantiji is quoted at Rs. 850, Central Provinces Rs. 103/8, Gujerat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 15 and Tapti Valley Rs. 637/8.

Bank shares are steady; Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1405xd., with Contributories at Rs. 356/4xd. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/2.

"DESH SEWAK" EDITOR REARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

Sardar Sing, editor of the "Desh Sewak", Jullundar, who was recently released from the jail on the expiry of a sentence of two years' imprisonment and had assumed the editorship of the paper only a month ago has been again arrested by the police under section 17-A of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is reported that the police are guarding the newspaper office.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on shorts covering, but later the prices gave way on local traders and Wall St. selling on bearish Agricultural Bureau Report.

The decline in America has this week been further accentuated by the publication of the Official Bureau Report on the 8th instant, showing the estimated condition of the crop as on 1st September, 1924 at 59.3 per cent indicating an out-turn of 12,787,000 bales, whilst the total quantity of cotton ginned upto 31st August shows the figures of 958,300 bales. After ruling on comparatively steady lines in the beginning of the week, prices have of late taken a sharp downward turn and the feeling generally still continues to be of a bearish nature. Since the publication of the Bureau Report there has been a pressure of increased hedge selling, with lack of buying power, resulting in a sudden crush in values.

The general consensus of opinion now is that the crop at the moment is doing fairly well and further confidence in a plentiful supply of yield has been brought about by the fact that rains this year have proved beneficial in Texas and other cotton growing centres, and that anxiety about the shortage of the crop this time has been practically removed. Meanwhile unless some unforeseen event takes place, it looks, from recent reports received, as though the... consuming world will after a lapse of several years be provided with a sufficient stock of raw cotton.

Trade reports from Manchester are on the whole favourable, spinners finding an average turnover with the promise of considerable expansion once the new crop outlook can be definitely ascertained. The decline in values is certainly helping the situation and when once the bottom is reached, quite a large outturn would take place. With the favourable prospect of a good yield this season, the troubles of the Lancashire spinners will greatly diminish and that better and more profitable business may develop later.

Conditions remain practically unchanged in the American spot market since our last report and there continues to be a fair amount of activity.

Broadly speaking, after the recent heavy break we might see some reaction in values in the near future. The tendency recently is that the trade in general unanimously follow the "short" side, whilst "Bull" accounts have been practically eliminated. From our previous experience it is generally the very reverse which occurs when the whole trade plunge on one side, and we, therefore, advise caution to operators at this stage, and would recommend them to judge the market thoroughly before entering into either "Bull" or "Bear" commitments.

As regards the position of the local market, prices during the week have remained comparatively steady in face of the lower advices from America. Support from Japanese Houses still continues but Europe remains entirely out of the market and continues to show no interest. Trading throughout the week was purely of a speculative nature.

The demand for spot cotton is fairly well maintained and does not reflect the decline in the forward market, as stocks are getting low and it will take at least three months before the new crop cotton begins to arrive here freely, so that holders hope to secure the highest possible prices and at the moment show little or no anxiety to part with their stocks.

New crop prospects are on the whole reported to be favourable, although in many cotton growing districts there have recently been unusually heavy falls of rain which, should they continue, might prove detrimental to the crop.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with a week ago:—

	Last Week	This Week	
New York Oct.	24.40	23.08	−132
New York Decr.	24.08	22.65	−143
New York Jan.	23.98	22.67	−131
New York March ...	24.22	22.93	−129
New York May	24.40	23.18	−122
Liverpool Oct.	13.92	13.02	− 90
Liverpool Jan.	13.73	12.99	− 74
Liverpool March	13.76	13.02	− 74
Liverpool May	13.77	13.05	− 72
Liverpool July	13.61	12.96	− 65

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good Mg. Broach April/May opened on the 5th instant at Rs. 490 and gradually declined to Rs. 487½ on Commission and Exporting Houses selling. On buying by Shroffs the prices improved to Rs. 488¼. On the 6th Instant the market opened at Rs. 487½ and going up to Rs. 488 gave way to Rs. 483¾ on selling by Shroffs and several Commission Houses. On the 8th and 9th instant the market was closed. It opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 474 easier in response to a heavy decline in New York futures. Buying by prominent shroffs and Commission Houses caused an improvement and the prices improved to Rs. 476. In sympathy with a further sharp decline in America on the 11th instant the market opened easier at Rs. 465½ and declined to Rs. 464 on selling by Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator. On buying by Shroffs and Bazar operators the prices improved to Rs. 467, and after small fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 466½ on the same day and Fine Oomra Decr/Jan. opened on the 5th instant at Rs. 465½ and touching Rs. 466 declined to Rs. 463¾ on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Again going up to Rs. 464½ the prices further gave way to Rs. 459 on the 6th instant on Bazar Operators selling. On the 10th instant the market opened easier at Rs. 451 and improving to Rs. 453 gradually declined to Rs. 441 on Exporting and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 443½ on the 11th instant. F.G. Broach Decr/Jan. opened at Rs. 421 on the 5th instant and closed at Rs. 400 on the 11th instant the highest being Rs. 472 and the lowest Rs. 400.

PIECE GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been quiet during the past week. Owing to the absence of demand, rupee rates have been easier to some extent. The decline in cotton has made dealers rather nervous and they are willing to meet buyers in order to effect sales. Buyers have been chary to operate with freedom, and their views have been "bearish" with regard to future rates. The news of the monsoon hove been favourable from various centres, and it is hoped that as soon as some confidence in prices is restored, a fair demand will be forthcoming. Until stability is established business will not be done on a free scale. At present there is much uncertainty as to the future course of prices. There seems to be a prospect of a growth if 14,000,000 bales, inclusive of about 750,000 linters, and the supplies will be augmented by the 2,319,000 bales carry-over as per figures of Hester. Last season the growth was less than 11,000,000 bales and yet cotton prices at this time last year were about 2d. per lb. cheaper.

The Manchester Market has been easier and in several instances subtantial declines have been noticeable in the cabled quotations. It is, however, reported that some makers have fair engagements for other markets. Spinners of American Yarns have not reduced their quotations equal to the decline in the rates of the raw material, as they are only able to obtain cost prices for their production and that too, on account of the short time working. The improvement in the rate of exchange will no doubt help business to be put through with Manchester, but at present no important trade has been done, and there have been few attempts at business, as merchants prefer to adopt a waiting policy and are watching further developments. Buyers believe that the makers will substantially reduce their quotations after the "Durga Puja" Holidays, as they are still in expectation of good business from Calcutta, and do not like to lose the good margin of profit.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make, values have declined by two annas per piece. It is rumoured that about 200 bales of 30 inches Red End Grey Shirtings of 16 by 12 counts have been sold by a well known Importing Firm at Rs. 13 per piece for September/October deliveries. Grey Jacconets have been somewhat easier. Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings have shown a reduction in price of four annas per piece. White mulls have remained steady. The gold end White Mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards have recovered in values by an anna per piece. White Nainsooks and Jaconets have hardly shown any change.

Japanese cloths have remained steady, but with little doing. Owing to fresh arrivals of No. 3800 G. Shirtings in 44 inches by 38 yards, prices have gone down by eight annas per piece.

Local Mill Cloths have been in retail demand only. The tone of the market has been easier and vaules have already shown a reduction of a quarter to half an anna per lb.

The quotations for the leading shops of Grey and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No.	2000 39×	37½/38	13	12	0
„	100,000 ..45×	„ ..	15	12	0
„	No 33,000 ..45×	„ ..	15	0	0
„	No. 2800....37×	„ ..	12	8	0
„	No. 4545 ..38×38	..	13	0	0
„	No. 15000 ..44×38	..	14	12	0
„	No. 18000 ..	„ ..	15	4	0
„	No. 17600 ..	„ ..	15	12	0
Graham's No.	2730 39×	„ ..	13	8	0
„	No. 2750 ..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„	Yellow Horse 43×39	..	..		
„	No. 2310 ..44×38	1–2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1–2..	21	0	0
„	BB .. ..38×38	1–2..	18	0	0
„	Rupee No. 5 38×38	1–2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.	510 ..39× 37	1/2/38	13	8	0
„	No. 4462 ..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's	Shunker ..39×	„ ..	13	12	0
Fleming's	1904–1906 45,48,51×38	Avg.	19	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon..	29×40	Net	27	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No.	425 26×40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No.	18	..45×22	..	8	12	0
„	NJ 18	..40×22	..	7	12	0
„	No. 138	..40×22	..	..		
„	No. 636	..44×22	..	..		

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.	1500 32×42	..	26	12	0
H. B. T. C.	40000 ..36×40	..	29	0	0
Ralli's No	9889 ..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B.	100 ..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS..

Ralli's No.	6 ..41×19	..	8	4	0
„	No. 60 ..46×19	..	9	4	0
„	No. 600 ..51×19	..	10	4	0
„	No. 6000 ..56×19	..	11	4	0
„	No. 88 ..58×20	..	7	15	0
„	No. 1270 ..27×18	..	3	15	0
„	No. 166 ..39×20	..	7	9	0
„	No. 818 ..39×20	..	7	11	0
„	No. 1440 ..36×20	..	6	4	0
„	No. 5352 ..42×20	Net	10	8	0
„	No. 2755 ..42×20	Net	11	8	0
„	No. 1703 ..52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No.	1260 27×18	..	3	15	0
„	No. 119 ..37×18	..	5	2	0
„	No. 229 ..42×18	..	5	10	0
„	No. 339 ..47×13	..	6	2	0
„	1K-4K38",43" 48"53×18	Avg.	6	4	0
„	No. 95 ..58×20	..	7	14	0
„	No. 66999 ..40×18	..	5	8	0
„	No. 86999 ..40×18	..	6	0	0
„	No. 775 ..40×12	..	6	2	0
„	No. 875 ..45×18	..	6	10	0
„	No. 975 ..50×18	..	7	2	0
„	No. 615 ..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	14	0
Greaves' No.	5060 ..27×18	..	..		
Flemings No.	8080..26×18	..	3	12	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No.	7070/9090 27×18	..	4	14	0
„	No. 61–81 .. „	..	4	7	0
„	No. 1850 .. „	..	3	14	0
„	No. 1900 .. „	..	4	0	0
„	No. 2600 .. „	..	4	2	0
„	No. 21021 .. „	..	4	4	0
„	No. 39620 T. B. 38×22	..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos.	88–8888 28×18	..	5	8	0
„	No. 95950–97970	..	..		
„	Saraswati ..33×18	..	..		
„	Tipoo W/WWW 34×18	..	6	6	0
„	No. 50000 .. „	..	6	14	0
„	No. 33340/33350/33360		7	6	0
Lyon's No.	4545–5656	..	..		
	6767 ..26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No.	30000–50000 „	..	..		
„	No. 8000 T. B. 38×22	..	8	4	0
Ritchie's Nos.	3500–4510				
	5520 .. ..26×18	..	4	10	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos.	5800–5820 "Motor Car" ..	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	.. Net	..		
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	..	21	8	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	20	0	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	.. „	15	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	15	8	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	14	0	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	20	12	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex-Bond„	10	11	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	.. „	10	13	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	.. „	20	6	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	16	3	0

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay August 11.

			Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY		..			
Finlay	.. ..	..	13	4	
Apollo ..	.. ..	..	13	0	
Simplex	.. ..	..	12	12	
Shapoorji	.. ..	..	12	12	
Currimbhoy	.. ..	..	13	0	
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.		..			
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	..			
Apollo ..	.. ..	..			
David ..	.. ..	..			
8 1/2. FIRST QUALITY.					
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..		14	4	
Edward Sassoon	.. ..		14	4	
Apollo ..	.. ..	..	14	4	
Bradbury	.. ..	..	14	2	
10 1/2s.					
Shapoorji	.. ..	..	14	4	
Apollo ..	.. ..	..	15	0	
Swadeshi	.. ..	..	15	12	
Bradbury	.. ..	..	15	2	
Asur Virji	.. ..	..	14	8	
David (Flowerman)	.. ..		14	12	
David (Cokatou)	.. ..		14	10	
Indo China	.. ..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Big Meeting: Fourth Day.
The S.S. "Naldera" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Rovers' Tournament—North Staffordshire Vs. West Yorkshire.
The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m., the Hon. Mr. E. V. Jadhav presiding.

SUNDAY, Sept. 14.

The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Urgent meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SAYANI—Mohamed R. Sayani, Solicitor (late of Kanga and Sayani) died on Friday, the 12th at his residence at Pedder Road.

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SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 26m., Sunset 6h. 44m.
Sept. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m
Sept. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 42m
Sept. 16 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 42m
Sept. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 41m
Sept. 18 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Sept. 19 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 39m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 15th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

"STUDENTS' AND PUBLIC LIFE."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture on "Students and Public Life" in the hall of the Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, to-day, (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar is to preside.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Dr. Socrates Notonha, will deliver a public lecture on "A Great Social scourge, (Venereal Diseases, its causes and effects), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charney Road, Girgaum, today (Saturday) the 13th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. P. T. Patel is to preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj the National Boy's School Mela will give a performance in the Association Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) All Saraswat ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to be present.

WILSON COLLEGE GUJARATI LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the Wilson College Gujarati Literary Society, will be held to-day (Saturday), the 13th inst. Cards can be obtained from the Secretary or at the entrance. 'Old boys' are requested to attend the occasion.

VADNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE SAMITI.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 9 a.m. at Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, at the Office of Nagar Mandal.

A LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

Prof. H. E. Hamley will give a public lecture on "The Education of the Masses," at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Mr Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. S. S. Mehta, M.A., at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 14th inst. at 8-30 a.m. The subject for the class will be "Parallelism between Yoga and Buddhism."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th September 1924, to 6 a.m. of 12th September, 1924:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1, Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 114.
Total mortality this day last year 104.

S. S. LEAGUE MADANPURA SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the above Settlement, Dr. Hakim Fasihuzzaman Khan, H.M.B. (Cal.) gave free medical advice to 158 patients during August 1924, of these 60 were men, 91 women and 7 children. The Hakim Saheb attended for 21 days only, the other 10 days having been Moharrum and other holidays. Free medicine was also given by the Hakim Saheb to 23 patients. His attendance is as usual from 4 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily except on important Mussalman holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay Mails of 6th instant ex S.S. "Macedonia" left Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 10th September.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Nagato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Mooltan" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S. "Japan" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

Mails for Mauritious and Reunion per S.S. "Dara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant instead of to-day, the 13th instant, as previously notified.

PALUDINA

The latest French treatment for Malaria. Cures chronic, malignant and intermittent fevers.
Sold at all chemists in two sizes.
Price Rs. 2/ and Rs 1/4.
Sole Distributors:—
EUGENE SCOTT & CO.,
Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE.—Mae Murray, the well-known film dancer, is at the Empire this week in "The Little French Doll," a film which has been adapted from a play which made a success in New York. It tells the story of a fascinating dancer who went through life at top speed came to realise then she broke her doll—a valued treasure—that her life had been much the same sort of life as that doll, stuck the doll together with glue, and then put some of the same glue on her own hand and joined it with that of the man she meant to marry. The scenes of the film are laid in Paris, New York and Palm Beach, a wonderful opportunity for elaborate settings and for gorgeous costumes. Miss Murray wears some very dazzling gowns, shows a good deal of her figure, and dances as only Mae Murray can dance. It is a film story with plenty of pep, and the part she takes of a fiery yet fascinating French girl enables her to run the gamut of her versatile talents.

With this film there is being shown the "Pathe Gazette."

EXCELSIOR.—The daily changes of programme are being continued at the Excelsior during the coming week. All the films which are being shown are well known, and it is unnecessary to do more than to reproduce the week's arrangements. They are as under:

To-day.—Charlie Chaplin in "The Kid" at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday.—Charlie Chaplin in "The Kid" at 10 p.m. only.
Monday.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Three Musketeers", at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Tuesday.—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wednesday.—Elmo Lincoln's "Tarzan of the Apes" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thursday.—"The Romance of Tarzan," at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Friday.—Marie Corelli's "God's Good Man" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS.—At the Empress as well as at the Excelsior there is also during the coming week a daily change of programme, and the following list of films speaks for itself:—

To-day.—"The Loves of Pharaoh" at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Sunday.—Mary Pickford in "Daddy Longlegs" at 3, 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Monday.—"He Comes up Smiling" at 6-30 8-15, and 10 p.m.
Tuesday.—The love story of ages, "Romeo and Juliet," at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Wednesday.—Marie Corelli's "God's Good Man", at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Thursday.—Elmo Lincoln in "Tarzan of the Apes", at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Friday.—Elmo Lincoln in The "Romance of Tarzan", at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE.—"Wonders will never cease" is a much worn phrase but very true. When Jackie Coogan pleased everyone with his childish charm and brilliant acting it seemed that the age limit on the films had been reached. But here is Dinky Dean with only four years to his account giving a performance which is absolutely delightful, more than that it is unique. It seems almost incredible that so young a child can possess such extraordinary ability. This youngster acts with the confidence and cleverness of an experienced actor yet with the sweetness and innocence of childhood.

The play in which he appears is good. It deals with a conspiracy to murder a king and the baby who will be heir to the throne. The baby falls into the hands of some wandering showmen and after four years of adventure and cruelty finally comes to be king.

Dinky Dean who, of course, is the boy king is the main feature of the picture but one cannot but be impressed with the high standard of acting of the whole cast the strong interest maintained and the exceptional beauty of the scenery.

"A Prince of a King" is one of those pictures which come too seldom. It is the type of thing one goes to see a second time.

In addition to this very excellent film there is the Pathe Gazette and a Mack Sennett comedy which needs no comment. A funny play with the name Mack Sennett behind it is a guarantee of a big laugh.

WEST-END.—The strange story of Myrtle May, a Broadway cabaret hostess, who possessed more real power, beauty and personality than any of the fashionable society women who disdained and envied her, is told in masterly fashion in "The Broadway Peacock," an enthralling picture narrative of New York's great White Way, featuring Pearl White. Despite the warning of Maude Ranger, a "gold digger" the cabaret girl becomes madly infatuated with a wealthy young aristocrat, whose mother would have fainted at the very thought of her blue-blooded son even speaking to a girl like Myrtle. Events follow one another rapidly, with Myrtle trying desperately to ennoble the handsome young millionaire. Though distinctly a fitting maid for the young man, Myrtle fails of her purpose because of the antagonistic efforts of the mother's lawyer. Desperate Myrtle casts aside the instincts of her better nature, and becomes a veritable tigress, thirsting for revenge. Miss White's power in some of the scenes is astounding. "The Broadway Peacock" is screened to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road).

SOLICITORS' BILL CLERKS' ASSN.

Mr. K. S. Rele, Solicitor, writes to us as follows with reference to the report appearing in our issue of the 11th instant re: Solicitors' Bill Clerks' Association:—"I did not say that the staff in Taxing Office was incompetent but I said that the method of recruiting taxing clerks from ordinary clerks in service was not proper, as these clerks had no experience of Bill making and that the association should make a representation to the Chief Judge that in future taxing clerks should be recruited from members of the Association.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday, September 13th) Wave length 287 metres, call sign 2 F.V.

1. Mrs. Magil—Pianoforte Solo.
2. Mr. N. R. Medley—Song.
3. Miss Ivy Austin—Song.
4. Mrs. Magil—Pianoforte Solo.
5. Mr. N. R. Medley—Song.
6. Miss Ivy Austin—Song.
7. New Bulletin.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The concerts of Indian music organised by the Municipality which are usually given at the Victoria Gardens and which are withheld during the rains will now be given occasionally in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute situated in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road, near the Parel Tram Terminus. The Committee of the Social Service League has kindly consented to place the Hall at the disposal of the Municipality. The fifth of these concerts, which are open to the public free of charge, will be held to-day from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. V. Maneriker.

ANOTHER PATHAN ROUND-UP.

21 DEPORTED: 9 TO BE TRIED FOR ASSAULT.

Inspector Gole of the Bombay City Police has arrested 30 Pathans on suspicion in connection with the Ambewadi dacoity committed on the 30th ultimo. It will be remembered a Bhaiya milkman and his wife were brutally assaulted by a gang of Pathans in the early hours of the morning of the 30th ultimo. After tearing off the milk man wife's ear along with the ear-ring and inflicting serious injuries to the milkman himself, the dacoits made good their escape by carrying away with them booty valued at Rs. 1,000. Inspector Gole after this incident rounded up a gang of 30 Pathans at Sewree and confronted them before the complainants, viz: the milkman and his wife who are now lying in the J. J. Hospital. They identified nine of the assailants as the culprits who would be placed for trial before the 5th Presidency Magistrate, at Dadar, as soon as the complainants are fully recovered. The other 21 Pathans have been deported by the Commissioner of Police as undesirables under the powers vested in him.

PATHAN DACOIT GETS 2 YEARS' R.I

Jummakhan Bahadurkhan, the young Pathan, who had been tried before Mr. Gunjikar, the City Magistrate Bandra, for offences in connection with the recent dacoity in the bungalow of Mr. Madon at Marol, under circumstances already reported in the "Chronicle," has been given rigorous imprisonment for two years and half.

Mrs. Madon when she came to give her evidence in Court at the very sight of the accused went into hysterics and it seems her mind has been much unhinged by the terrible happenings before her eyes on the night of the dacoity. It was for ten minutes the accused had held his knife against her throat threatening to kill her if she did not surrender the keys. There could therefore exist no element of doubt in her identification of the accused.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Another case of a White Man's lust and a diabolical outrage on a helpless and unfortunate Indian girl-worker by her brutal employer in the Federated Malaya State has been brought to light by our esteemed worker, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the Imperial Legislative Assembly. The horrible accounts of the loathsome incident of an innocent young girl being forcibly snatched away from the protection of her husband, and in a motor-car at 2 in the morning show to what lowest depth of degradation a White employer of cheap Indian labour, can with utter impunity, stoop to satisfy his bestial lust.' He knows perfectly well that he belongs to the ruling race and is confident of evading the Law—the elastic Lawyer of only a light punishment and an easy time in jail if happened to be brought to book.

The light sentence of 1 year's rigorous imprisonment on the accused in this case is simply monstrously scandalous in view of the unimpeachable fact that there is not single case of an Indian prisoner getting less than 5 or 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for the heinous offence of forcible criminal rape. There are cases on record in Indian Courts where even a bare attempt at taking liberties with Eurasian girls by Indians have dealt with severity even under extenuating circumstances. About eight or ten years ago an Indian scavenger had assaulted an English lady with a broomstick on a public road in a city in the Punjab and was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. This horrible case of rape on an Indian girl by a White-man has rapidly followed the notorious case of rape on an Indian girl by two Eurasian employees of the E. I. Railway at Tundla, who were also dealt with too leniently by the judge, the sentence being 9 months' rigorous imprisonment with 30 stripes to each prisoner though they were let off scott free in the original court by the trying Magistrate. In that case the ridiculous hue and cry and furore of the Anglo-Indians in different parts of India not to let the prisoners be flogged by an Indian jailer, but by one of their own kith and kin, had brought forth its comical or rather its serio-tragic comic sides especially when the Government of Lord Reading had meekly to surrender to the threats of a mutiny of the cousins of the ruling race, viz: that they would resign in a body from the auxiliary force if their two brothers were flogged by an honest native of the soil.

Can you, my dear readers, still have faith in British fairplay and the tall talk of equal justice when vested interest or white skin is concerned?—Yours etc.,

ARDESHIR P. CHOTHIA.

Forjill Street.
September 11.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A CHILDREN'S HOUR.

This morning commencing promptly at half past ten, a specially arranged Children's Hour will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club. Members are invited to bring their children and their children's friends to the Club, or to send them in the charge of responsible servants. Dancing will be permitted.

The programme will be as follows:—

1. March of the Silver Trumpets.
2. Uncle Jumbo Laughs.
3. Fox Trot.
4. Song: "K-K-K-Katy."
5. Waltz.
6. A Children's story "How Manx Cats Lost Their Tails" told by Auntie Jane.
7. Nursery Rhymes.
8. Pantomime Choruses.
9. Fox Trot.
10. Riddles by Auntie Jane and Uncle Jumbo.
11. Final March.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

OPPOSITION TO PROTECTION.

TARIFF BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Before the Tariff Board on Thursday, Mr. Sumanasa Dhruva, gave evidence on the Indian paper industry. Mr. Dhruva opposed protection being given to the Indian paper industry, as he thought it was the misuse of materials and the misapplication of the methods of manufacture in general that made the industry not a paying proposition.

Mr. Dhruya said his work since 1908 as distributing agent for John Dickinson and Company Ltd., paper makers of London brought him into touch with the various manufacturers of Indian paper mills. He then found that it was not easy to sell Indian produce in competition with the foreign one, on account of dirtiness, roughness, inferiority and higher prices. One could at once say that if these difficulties continued the future of Indian mills was gloomy. The industry of paper manufacture existed in India since the coming of Mahomedans. At that time the 'only raw material was rags and paper was entirely manufactured by hand. The paper industry existed on the rejecta of the textile manufactures. The paper industry was divided into two kinds, one was paper made by hand and the other by machinery. Witness said that Indian papers makers did not know the standards of quality and at the same time they were ignorant. They did not take into account either the chemical constituents or the physical ones, and had no scientific information as to the effects and properties of the different fibres, etc.

JUDGING FROM STUDIES.

Continuing the witness said personally he had no inside experience of the factories in India and he could not definitely see their difficulties. But he could judge from what he had studied. It was a fact that Indian paper industry was not sound and was never sound even during the period of 50 per cent. dividends. That unsoundness was due to lack of knowledge, lack of vision and lack of foresight. Therefore even if people came forward with capital and put down bamboo factories, it would be more profitable for the owners of these factories to export their pulp to foreign countries, for there it would be properly tested treated and valued. In India the Indian mills would always offer less and it was likely that they would not spend anything in investigating the merits of that pulp. The full merits of the pulp were not known to any one for there was no chance and no facility for undertaking such work. Hence whenever pulp manufacture was undertaken in India it had all chances of success and a large export trade would easily be possible, and such a trade even at a small profit would help the establishment of industry on a sounder footing. He asked that the Indian paper industry should be given no protection because it was an industry which would be profitable to work in India if it were undertaken after studying all the details and conditions necesary for its successful establishment.

In answer to questions the witness said his was theoretical knowledge and not practical knowledge. He had worked in no factory so far, neither had he inspected any of them. He never was in charge of a mill. He knew elementary school chemistry. But he took a great deal of interest in this question of paper industry.

The Board will meet again on Tuesday next.

BOMBAY'S TELEPHONES.

EXTENSION TO SUBURBS.

The Bombay Telephone Company has advertised the fact that it is now in a position to install Telephones in practically the whole of Bombay and its suburbs.

The Company's cable construction work is nearing completion, so that it can give practically every connection required. When it is completed, Telephones can be installed in every part of the Island of Bombay. The Company's Exchanges at Bandra and Ghat Kopar serve those places and the adjacent suburbs of Khar, Santa Cruz, Pali Hill, Kurla and Chembur. A new Exchange at Andheri, serving also Ville Parle, will be opened in a few weeks. In a few months time the Company hopes to open an Exchange at Thana, which will also serve the surrounding district. All the exchanges, in addition to ordinary exchange facilities, will have access to the Government Trunk System, which will enable subscribers to get into communication with the following places, Poona Mahableshwar, Panchgani, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Ambernath, Sholapur and Delhi.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. AND FLOOD RELIEF.

FREE CARRIAGE TO CARRY CLOTHING.

(Associated Press.)

DHULIA, Sept. 12.

In view of the great distress prevailing in South India as a result of serious floods the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has issued orders for free carriage of consignments of clothing over this Railway if booked by the Congress Committees at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach, and Surat to Congress Committees at Salem, Manglore and other centres in Malabar. The Agent has asked the General Manager to intimate this concession to G. I. P., M. S. M., and S. I Railways asking them to allow same concession if possible.

A Jodhpur message of the 11th September says:—Owing to the breaches, through communication between Narainpura and Gochhipura is interrupted. The passenger and the mail trains are being diverted. It is expected that through communication will be restored on the 13th evening.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On 14th instant, there is to be held the meeting of the Belgaum Congress Reception Committee to consider who should preside over the next session of the Indian National Congress. I submit the following for the Committee's consideration:—

Any province will certainly feel it a special privilege to have Mahatma Gandhi (I am hereafter going to say simply 'Gandhi') as the President of the Congress sessions held within its jurisdiction. The question should not, however, be looked at in that way. The position of Mahatmaji is, to say the least, exceptionally poignant. Let me be frank and say plainly that we have failed him and failed him hopelessly. In another connection I refused to discuss whether Non-Co-operation had failed. Here let me frankly maintain we have failed Non-Co-operation and its prophet. He has now to devote sometime to make us fit for being his followers. Let us leave him entirely free without his hands being hampered by anything—call it office, or honour, or responsibility. My appeal is not so much addressed to those who call themselves 'Swarajists' as to those who allow themselves to be called 'No-changers.' To them I say that let Gandhi have fresh and free air. There is a time when even the most loving mother is asked to leave a child to have a draft of free air. Kindly do not smother Gandhi with warm embraces just now. He has to move most revolutionary propositions at Belgaum. He may have to move a regular and wholesale revocation of 'Non-Co-operation' itself. (In my opinion that will be the only honest course to adopt for the time being.) He must have his freedom absolutely unfettered, so that he may take any steps necessary to undo the mischief wrought in his absence. It may be a show of gratefulness to elect him 'President': but it is the height of ungratefulness to ask him to take charge of our sins of commission and omission. With the full knowledge that justice McCardie has held the word 'atrocity' to be a libellous word, I say it is sheer 'atrocity' to ask Mahatmaji to preside at Belgaum.

Just now Mahatma is in reasonable doubt as to whether he has at all any followers. Let us make up our minds to deserve the title "followers of Gandhi" and show by solid work during the year 1925 that we do deserve that title. Then we shall deserve to have Mahatma to preside over the sessions of the Indian National Congress. The most difficult thing to do is to abstain from shallow and exciting things and Mahatma's evangel of 'Non-Co-operation' is, therefore, the most difficult thing for us to do. The year 1925 will be the year to prove our worth and the end of the year 1925 will show if we deserve to have 'Gandhi' the greatest man of the world; as the *official* head of the Congress organization. My appeal is not to those who think 'Gandhi' to be an impractical dreamer, but precisely to those who crave to be called "followers of the Mahatma." Kindly spare him his freedom for at least twelve months.—freedom unfettered and unqualified by anything including honour.—Yours etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Gamdevi, Sept. 10.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of Phadkes Fine Art Works will shortly be opened at Rambag near C. P. Tank. The Bombay public is well acquainted with the works of Mr. Phadke. He chooses such interesting and instructive subjects every year that they are readily appreciated by the public. Last year he had given a different feature to the Exhibition by displaying along with his works, the works of well-known local artists. This year Mr. Phadke intends to arrange for a separate Exhibition of the works of the local artists in about December. His own annual Exhibition will be opened in the next week. For his present Exhibition Mr. Phadke has selected a subject which is likely to arouse universal popular interest, namely, Mahatma Gandhiji's operation. There are also some other new and attractive designs. We have no doubt but that this Exhibition will be as popular as any held in previous years.

DONCASTER CUP RESULT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The following is the result of Doncaster Cup:—

Santorb	.....	1
Parmenio	.....	2
Cockpit	.....	3

8 x ran.—Won by one and a half length neck between second and third.

Betting:—100 to 30 against Santorb, 11 to 4 against Parmenio and 5 to 1 against Cockpit.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

brisk volleying and severe serving won the set. He made few errors and played careful driving game. He took the second set through persistently coming up to the net and swiftly volleying rattling shots past the Australian. Wood then rallied splendidly and pushed the American to the utmost but Richards again won by terrific drives past his opponent.—Reuter.

S. AFRICANS VS. THORNTONS XI.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

In a cricket match between C.I. Thornton's England XI and the South Africans the former scored 461 for 6 and declared. Holmes scored 202 not one in five hours and a quarter hitting 20 fours. Hendren made 101 in one hour and 45 minutes hitting one six and nine fours. Rhodes scored 56. The South Africans have made 45 for loss of no wicket in second innings.—Reuter.

BOXING IN NEW YORK

WILLS BEATS FIRPO

LONDON, Sept. 12.

New York.—Harry Wills, (Negro), beat Luis Firpo, (Argentinian), on points in a twelve-round contest here.

80,000 spectators witnessed the fight. Firpo proved no match for Wills, whose defence was impenetrable. Wills succeeded in holding up Firpo's rushes beautifully, and at the same time heavily punished his opponent. The only knock-down was in the second round, when Wills floored Firpo with a left to the jaw. The referee frequently had to pry the men apart owing to clinching. Firpo's gameness alone carried him through terrific punishment which the Negro administered.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—4TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE POONA CESAREWITCH—2½ miles.

RISEN AGAIN	1
TRAIL	2
PRAGUE	3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE—Dn. I.—6 Furlongs.

GOLDEN VISION	1
LOMO	2
JOVIAL	3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Dn. II.—6 Furlongs.

DOLLARINA	1
PIN MONEY	2
WHITE DART	3

THE STAND PLATE.—1 Mile.

ORANGE WILLIAM	1
OWEN ROE	2
SCHIEHALLION	3

THE PADDOCK PLATE—About 5 Furlongs.

KASER GIRL	1
CRUSHED GLASS	2
GREEN MALT	3

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R. C. and Distance.

TARICK	1
KHUNDIL	2
NAFA	3

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED STALLEGER.—14 Miles.

JOVIALITY	1
MYSTERY	2

THE LAWN PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

GOSUB	1
AMIN	2
FORFEIT	3

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

DRAGOONS TROUNCE SYDENHAMITES.

The meeting between the Sydenham College and 5-6 Dragoon in the second round of the Rovers Football Tournament proved to be a massacre of innocents, the Collegians being drubbed to the tune of 9 goals to nil. It was totally a one-sided affair and the match might as well have been called "Dragoon vs. Humdoo, the Sydenham custodian." Humdoo played a brilliant game and averted a two-figure record.

The Dragoons literally played with their opponents and hardly exerted themselves. They were very erratic in shooting which lost them a good many goals. Humod, deserves great credit for his excellent saves and had he played regularly through the season he might have made a name for himself.

The game hardly needs a description save that play was confined to the College area in both periods and the Dragoons never ceased fire till the end. The following table will show the scores:—

A TIME TABLE.

5-30 Kick-off.
5-35 Bennett scores first goal.
5-36 Bennett scores second goal.
5-55 Slade scores third goal.
5-59 Slade scores fourth goal.
6-00 Half time—Running.
6-10 Restart.
6-20 Slade scores fifth goal.
6-22 Swade scores sixth goal.
6-25 Slade scores seventh goal.
6-28 Beasley scores eighth goal, from penalty kick.
6-31 Slade scores ninth goal.
6-40 Game finishes.

Teams were:—

Dragoons:—Rushton: Beasley and Long, March, Gough and Jepp; Sloper, Anderson, Slade, Bennett, Green.

Sydenham College:—Hundoo; Varma and Nedungadi: Deshkachar Thomas and Ramier. Ishu, Jagannath, N Murti K. Murti and Bhan.

Referee: Mr. Godwin.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.
North Staffords vs. West Yorks.

LESLIE CHALLENGE CUP.

The runing for the Leslie Cup took place between the West Kents and Staff at half time. The Staff sent only one man who came fourth. Brookes came first in 13 3/5 seconds with Robson and Dixon behind him.

Upto date results are:—

FIRST ROUND.

G I P. beat Remnants.
Hindu Gym. w. o. Gloucesters.
Bombay Gym and Y M C R Scratch.
R. F. A. beat West Kents.

There is considerable comment among the runners about starting and timing. Two runners got away before the gun on Thursday evening owing to an abrupt start and consequently managed to put up a record. There was a difference of opinion about timing on Friday. We hope the W. I. F. A. officials will take immediate steps.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The Hindu Gymkhana failed to put in an appearance for their fixture with the Colaba United on the Oval on Friday and the latter obtained two points.

BENGAL FOOTBALLERS TO JAVA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Bengali footballers are due to leave for Java on Sunday 14th September. They will take part in a series of matches arranged for them throughout the island.

DAVIS CUP.

U. S. A. BEAT AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Philadelphia.—In the challenge round of the Davis Cup, Tilden (United States) defeated Patterson (Australia) 6/4, 6/2, 6/2 and Vincent Richards (United States) beat O'Hara Wood (Australia) 6/3, 6/2, 6/4.

Paterson took the lead in the first set winning three games on brilliant service. Tilden then broke through and by masterly placing took the set. Tilden in the second set began long range bombardment on his rival's back hand and won without being extended. In the same way he easily took third. Playing at the back of the court he made a series of dazzling drives down side lines past Patterson's back hand.

O'Hara Wood's pace was splendid and his placing was at first too much for Richards but the latter soon found himself and by

(Continued in column 5.)

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCY AND STOCK.

I offer Electric Motors, Rectifiers, Portable Instruments, Dynamos, Ice-Cream Freezers and Coffee Grinders, etc., all American, below cost price. Goods worth Rs. 35,000. Over 350 Motors working in this country.

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Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Best and Well-known Italian Manufacturers for

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RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1924.

REJECTED.

Labouchere said of Gladstone that, like other politicians, he had a card up his sleeve but that, unlike other politicians, he believed the Lord had put it there. We are reminded of this aphorism by the speeches delivered on behalf of the Services in the Legislative Assembly at Simla during the debate on the Lee Report. Sir Alexander Muddiman in his speech recommending the acceptance of the Lee Report indignantly denied the charge that the Government wanted to maintain British recruitment for selfish reasons. What a libel! The British, it has been remarked, never do anything until they are convinced that it is for the good of humanity. The guardian angels who come to to civilise India are not, however, entirely angelic. They demand a price for fluttering their benevolent wings and waving their wand of peace and fraternity. The price, at times, is a trifle excessive—bearing no relation either to the nature of the functions they perform or to the ability of the people to pay it. Besides, Sir Alexander Muddiman was afraid that if the Assembly refused to accede to the Lee proposals there would be an exodus of these angels who would leave their cushy jobs —a kind of Hijrat of the Olympians, a great march of those starving on thousand rupees a month. The doors, however, are wide open and those who do not wish to serve India according to the wishes of the people of India are quite welcome to depart. Indians, at least, will not force them to stay by withholding passports. But we shall be interested to see whether they prefer to live on doles in England or stay in India with a settled prospect, though with reduced powers. Indians are not an ungrateful people and will not fail to compensate those who have been in the service but Indians will not also surrender their right to judge the fairness of the claims of the Services or to dictate the fundamentals of policy. As Sir Alexander acknowledged, such decision is a qualitative and not merely a quantitative conception and the Indian view-point, therefore, should be the one to prevail ultimately.

From the weak apologia of Sir Alexander Muddiman and the bellicose declamation of Sir Charles Innes, there emerges one thing clearly. It is their refusal to consider the problem of the organisation of the public services in relation to the vital question of responsible government. Sir Alexander, indeed, went so far as to plead that the odium for any policy of the Government should not be cast on the Services, forgetful of the obvious fact that in India the Civil Service *is* the Government and that the Civil Service is the should not be cast on the Services forgetful of the obvious fact that in India, the Civil Service *is* the Government and that the Civil Service is the ruling service—and not merely a service carrying out the policies of the popular representatives. The Civil Servant, in India, in fact, claims compensation because he cannot become a Governor or an Executive Councillor though that is precisely what a Civil Servant should not be permitted to become. Consequently it is of no avail to enunciate the rudimentary principles governing the organisation of the bureaucracy since in India the bureaucracy is not the instrument but the dictator of Government and thus violates the very first criterian of a progressive regime. Constitutional advance in India can come only by the transfer to the people of the power hitherto exercised by the bureaucracy and to argue that the question of constitutional reform is a distinct one from that of the Civil Service may be amiable but is thoroughly stupid. Sir N. Sarma may feel satisfied that the Lee proposals would not interfere with the progress of reforms but no other Indian is. The scheme rests on the assumption of a perpetuation of dyarchy which has been severely attacked by the Ministers and ex-Ministers before the Reforms Enquiry Committee and has been destroyed in two Indian provinces, while it makes certain items of service expenditure non-votable and permits the Services to prevent the popularisation of any department by a mere threat of sabotage. If this is consistent with the progress of the reforms, Sir N. Sarma has quite novel ideas on reforms and on progress. Pandit Motilal Nehru did not certainly exaggerate matters when he said that the proposals of the Lee Commission were meant to dig deeper and deeper the foundations of British rule so that when the day for Swaraj actually comes, there will be nothing to hand over.

The Assembly has given the only possible response to this attempt to cheat the people of their freedom. It has rejected the Lee Recommendation by an overwhelming majority. We doubt, however, if any other useful purpose has been served by the non-official members participating in the debate except that the Assembly has boldly spoken the mind of the people. For, it is now clear that the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, have decided to carry out the main proposals of the Lee Commission. Nothing could be more brutally frank. The members, Mr. Bangachariar said, were being treated like children, permitted to talk while the case had already been decided. The case had been decided long ago, even before the Commission reported and despite Sir Malcolm Hailey's professed indignation at Dr. Gour's suggesting that the Local Governments had been instructed to be ready to give effect to the Lee Report, no-one seriously believed that the Government would give the slightest consideration to the opinion or feeling of the Assembly. Such is the nature of the sham "reformed" constitution that has given "powers" to the Central Legislature! We believe that if there had been instead of Lord Olivier a Conservative or Liberal Secretary of State, he would have perhaps skipped over the transitional process of allowing members of the Assembly opportunity of giving free vent to their feelings and put the scheme forthwith into operation. Having a Socialist Secretary of State—who has no concern, however, for the masses of India—and a Liberal ex-Chief Justice—whose sense of justice is strangely erratic—the Assembly has been permitted to have its say before things are done exactly as though the speeches had never been delivered and the verdict not given and as a Tory Government would have done. That, in effect, is the difference between Labour and Tory and it is *that* against which the nation has to struggle

SPINNING AND CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

The plea of Mahatma Gandhi for a re-union of all parties on the common platform of the Congress, has been made in terms so moving that it appears ungracious to raise a discordant note. Nevertheless, it is because we fully and whole-heartedly endorse his plea for a united Congress, which will harmonise the differences not only between No-Changers and Swarajists but also between those who are in the Congress today and those who left it three years ago, that we feel constrained to question the validity of the Mahatma's proposal about the qualification for membership of the Congress. The Mahatma proposes that the four-anna franchise should be abolished and in its place the qualification for membership should be spinning by every member for half an hour per day and delivery to the Congress from month to month of at least 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn, cotton being supplied where the member is too poor to afford it. That the Mahatma should demand such a revolutionary change in the constitution of the Congress is a measure of the great importance that he attaches to the Charkha as a means of attaining Swaraj and if we oppose the change it is as much because we believe that it will defeat the purpose it is intended to serve as because it is undemocratic in conception and is calculated to encourage that spirit of insincerity which the Mahatma has done so much to eradicate from our political life.

Hitherto the doors of the Congress have been open to everyone who subscribed to its creed and paid the four-anna fee. If many Congressmen stayed away from it, it was not because the constitution barred their way to it but because they did not agree with the policy of the Congress. The Congress belongs to the people of India. Its doors must remain as wide open as ever to every Indian, irrespective of his views, who subscribes to its creed, which is the attainment of Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means. What the Mahatma proposes is to super-impose on the necessary restriction provided by the creed an arbitrary restriction which will shut out from the Congress men who, while subscribing to the creed and even believing in spinning are not prepared to resort to spinning under compulsion, not to speak of those who do not believe in the potency of the Charkha. These men may be wrong and their voice may be ineffective in the Congress, but they cannot be deprived of their inherent right as Indians, demanding Swaraj, to join the national organization and elect representatives to its executives.

Let us not be misunderstood. Who will not agree with the Mahatma when he says that it will be a great triumph and a great demonstration, if we succeed in one constructive item of a striking magnitude, namely, the boycott of foreign cloth? But we plead for the protection of the right of the minorities which is not the least important function of the Congress. The minorities in this case are those who may either support the boycott of foreign cloth by using Indian mill-made cloth or who may oppose it altogether. Have they no right to join the Congress however mistaken their views may be? That there is a large section of Indians who are not convinced that Swaraj is unattainable without handspinning cannot be gainsaid and many of them belong to parties which the Mahatma desires to bring under the banner of the Congress The insistence on spinning is hardly calculated to induce them to respond to his appeal for a united Congress And if some of them accept spinning as has been suggested, as a price for the Mahatma's continued presence at the head of the national movement and the restoration of harmony among Indian Nationalists, will not the subordination of conviction to expediency have its inevitable reaction on the moral potency of the movement?

THE INIQUITOUS IMPOST.

The strong public support given to the meeting organised by the Millowners' Association at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday has revealed two things: first the fact that the cause of the millowners in this respect is the cause of the country and, second, the intensity of the public indignation at the wrong done to the country's principal industry apart from agriculture. The meeting passed a resolution urging the Governor-General in Council to take early steps to abolish the cotton excise duty. The speeches that were made in support of the resolution summed up all that could be said against the continuance of the duty and effectively disposed of all the arguments against its abolition, if there could be any justification for an iniquitous and harmful impost. The duty was imposed frankly to benefit Lancashire in callous disregard of the interests of India and it has continued because the will to undo the wrong done to the latter has been lacking. The meeting which was held on Thursday gave but inadequate expression to the public feelings on the question which the Legislative Assembly will soon discuss. There can be no doubt as to the verdict of the Assembly and the Government will be wise in their day if they forestall it by yielding to the united national demand.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learnt to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

—LORD MACAULAY.

The Solitary Sir Sivaswamy.

The Assembly's debate on the Lee Report was not without its relieving features. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, the ex-leader of the old Nationalist Party in the last Assembly, could not naturally agree with anything that anybody else said or did. In the last Assembly, he not seldom voted in the Government lobby while the rest of his "party" voted against him. Now that he has come in through nomination, he exercises his judgment with scrupulous care and in no important division during the last two sessions has he gone against the Government. By seeing things more from the official viewpoint—which, however, stands in no need of representation since it always prevails—Sir Sivaswamy has acquired a permanent reputation for judicious fairness that even Lord Reading may well envy. Sir Sivaswamy is not in favour of wholesale rejection of the Report—he has not favoured the wholesale rejection of any official proposal but only of a national demand like the release of Mahatma Gandhi. The Services, he says, must be given such relief as they deserve. In the first place, the question at issue is whether they deserve such relief and in the second who is to decide the measure of their desert? In the vein of Antony, Sir Sivaswamy may say that the members of the Lee Commission are all honourable men but the Indian members ,the Basus and the Samarths, were far from being representatives Indians. If Sir Sivaswamy is so certain of the justice of the grievances of the Service why does he shirk the obvious course of having them examined by a Committee of the Assembly? But even Sir Sivaswamy agrees that there is intimate connection between the question of the Service-organisation and that of constitutional reform and urges that British recruitment must be stopped and hopes that the Britisher will not object to serving under the Indian. The question of appointment, however, is not one of merit alone as Sir Sivaswamy imagines though we would like to ask him as to who is responsible for excluding Indians from the opportunities of obtaining the necessary qualifications. It is a question of natural rights. The public services belong by right to Indians and it is the proportion of Europeans that should be fixed—if we need their services.

And The Excited Colonel.

These things are so obvious that it only requires a long training in the Army followed by a salaried post as the Secretary of the European Association to lose sight of them. It was left to Col. Crawford to deliver a harangue in the approved Clive Street fashion. Col. Crawford, it seems, is what they call a "strong" man in Anglo-Indian clubs, that is, he can show the Indian his "proper" place without any pseudo-liberal compunctions. Col. Crawford doubted the representative character of the Assembly since according to the classic Anglo-Indian theory it is the Tom, Dick and Harry who come from England and retire to England after a long and prosperous career with pensions if they are officials or profits if they are merchants that really represent India better than the children of the soil and the men of the same race as the masses. But Col. Crawford not being satisfied with this piece of pious humbug was pleased to show off his knowledge of history and comparative politics. To him there was one test of civilisation—the capacity to vote money ad *infinitum* for an alien bureaucracy at the cost of the impoverished and overburdened taxpayer whose sole trustee, of course, that bureaucracy is. And as the Assembly was apparently refusing to do so—"apparently" because it had no power to vote money or to sanction the Lee Report—Col. Crawford was pleased to challenge its civilised character. But by the time he reached this point, the fervent Colonel got so excited that he began to talk about the Bolsheviks and the price of loaf in Russia. For some inexplicable reason, the Anglo-Indian orator and the Press bring in Bolshevism in considering any question of Indian nationalism. As a matter of fact, however, the Bolsheviks, in spite of all their blunders and crimes, have treated their public servants remarkably well and even enlisted most of the old officials in their service, though they naturally retained the right of shaping policies in their own hands. Perhaps Col. Crawford confuses this aspect of Bolshevism with the demand of the Assembly but he should be less heated another time if he wants to say anything in particular.

From Liberalism to Labour.

It is not easy for any man to change his party allegiance after a life-long and sincere co-operation with that party. Yet such was the case of the late Mr. H. W. Massingham whose growing dissatisfaction with the Liberal Party led in the end to the severance of his connection with that party and his joining Labour. Two articles of his, published just before his death, admirably sum up the reasons that made him despair of the future of the British Liberal Party and made him look to Labour as the final haven of his political wayfaring. In the "Spectator", Mr. Massingham laments the failure of Liberalism to attract men by moral force or by persuasive and conquering policies: in the 'New Leader" he reviews the first session of Labour Government and concludes that not only can the workers' party govern, but that it is the only party that offers any real hope for the solution of the fundamental social problem. The failure of Liberalism, according to Mr. Massingham, is due to its want of exalting or inspiring principles which has made it a shallow and insincere parliamentarism with personal rivalries among the leaders. But why should a party that gave free-trade and national education and popular enfranchisement become suddenly bankrupt? Mr. Massingham does not suggest any answer, but perhaps holds Mr. Lloyd George responsible for making the party live on tactics, not principles, on "stunts", not policies. The cause, however, of this phenomenon is deeper and is not merely personal—for it was the increasing alliance of Liberalism with Capitalism that made it barren of fruitful ideas. Mr. Massingham is confident of the future of Labour, less because of its performances than because of the promises it holds forth. But our apprehension is lest in subduing capitalistic imperialism, Labour may compromise its position so much as to allow itself to be subdued by it. The "pacifist" Mr. MacDonald has been needlessly bellicose and jingoistic in his dealings with Mexico, the Sudan and India. The imperial policy of Labour, in fact, has been the weakest point in the record of the new Government and until there is a repudiation of imperialism and an immediate and complete recognition of the self-determination of the subject-nations of the Empire, not even a Labour Government can have a great future before it.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

A CRITIQUE OF ITS REPORT.

(BY AN INDIAN MERCHANT.)

I

The Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee is among the very few of the Reports of Committees under Reforms which may be called national in its tone and outlook. It is moreover not divided on racial lines; the two independent Europeans on the Committee, including the President, have joined their three Indian colleagues to announce "that the proportion of the trade on the coast which is carried in ships owned by Indians is comparatively small, while the number of Indian ships which take part in the overseas trade is practically negligible" and to recommend "that the Indian coasting trade should be reserved for ships the ownership and controlling interest in which are predominantly Indian." It is but natural that such a recommendation could not find favour with the Member who represented the established shipping interests on the Committee. The Minute of dissent submitted by the latter will be examined in due course at an adequate length. It would suffice here to say that coming, as it does, from an interested quarter the Minute of dissent will not carry much weight with people in the know of things. It should also be clearly understood that the above appreciatory remark with regard to the Report as a whole does not mean that India will have thereunder the full measure of relief in the matter of national merchant shipping.

A Malicious Libel.

Though the recommendations of the Committee are generally speaking satisfactory, the omissions are remarkable. Even some of the recommendations themselves do not go far enough. One is, therefore, not in a position to accept in toto all the recommendations except the one made in connection with the provision of training facilities. It is the unanimous opinion of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that educated Indians are likely to offer themselves as apprentices to the sea in fair numbers if adequate training facilities are provided. They have thus laid to rest the malicious libel perpetrated by interested parties that such a vast country as India with such a long coast line could not provide the few hundreds of men required to fill the Executive and the Engineering posts on board the steamers. The scheme, promulgated by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for training facilities as a complete whole, leaves no room for training outside the limits of India. In thus preparing an All-India Scheme it is probable that the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee were swayed by the notion now generally held in India that the educational authorities in England, particularly those providing technical education of any kind, are averse to Indians being trained at their institutions. The Committee quoting the Report of Lord Lytton's Committee on Indian Students state that of the training ships in England only H. M. Schoolship "Worcester" is prepared to admit a limited number of Indian candidates subject to certain conditions. Under the Circumstances the Committee announce their emphatic opinion that it should not be necessary to send Indian lads to England to undergo their nautical training. The decision of the Committee to provide all training facilities at the Indian Ports is thus utterly welcome to the Indian public. In this connection, however, it is nece-

(Continued on page 14.)

THE SUDAN QUESTION

ZAGLUL PASHA TO MEET MR. MACDONALD

EGYPTIAN CABINET'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Cairo.—It appears that Zaglul Pasha had communicated to the Egyptian Cabinet the correspondence between Mr. MacDonald and himself and had invited its views and the Cabinet had unanimously agreed to the attitude of Zaglul Pasha, who had subsequently cabled that he decided to go to London on 23rd September. The Cabinet is sending Aly Bey Ismail as Zaglul's Private Secretary to London with all necessary documents. Responsible quarters here emphasise that Zaglul Pasha is not going to London to negotiate but "to remove obstacles" and if successful he will enter into negotiations.—Reuter.

SPANISH REVERSES IN MOROCCO.

REPERCUSSION AT HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The military situation in Morocco is beginning to have repercussion in Spain. Reuter's Madrid correspondent wires that Angel Ossorio Gallardo, ex-minister under Maura's premiership, has been arrested on a charge of propagating insidious rumours calculated to prejudice military discipline. —Reuter.

REPARATION PAYMENT.

GERMANY PAYS SECOND INSTALMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A message from Berlin says Government to-day made the second Reparation payment of twenty million gold marks under the Dawes Scheme.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

WHY ULSTER REFUSING TO APPOINT COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sir James Craig in an interview declared that Lord Birkenhead's letter which Lord Balfour recently published made no difference whatever in his attitude with regard to appointing a Boundary Commissioner for such an appointment would deprive Ulster of the right to appeal against any decision which the Boundary Commission, if ever set up, might formulate.—Reuter.

LABOUR PREMIER'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT,

LONDON PAPERS MAKE A FEATURE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Some newspapers are giving prominence to the fact that thirty-thousand one-pound shares in Meritie and Price have been allotted to the Premier. Interviewed at Lessiemouth in this connection last evening, Mr. MacDonald stated that the capital was not his and he only technically owned shares and the matter had nothing to do with politics.—Reuter.

Sir Alexander Grant got his baronetcy for public services including gift of the National Libary to Scotland.—Reuter.

NEW GUINEA EX-GERMAN COLONY.

AINSWORTH REPORT RECEIVED UNFAVOURABLY'

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sydney.—The Ainsworth Report has been accorded unpopular reception. Objection is taken to the recommendation in favour of Asiatic immigration which is opposed to the Australian policy.—Reuter.

[A Melbourne message dated 10th instant wired by Reuter has a bearing on the subject:—

"Mr. John Ainsworth, who was deputed by the Commonwealth Government to report on the administration of the ex-German colony in New Guinea recommends the appointment of an Advisory Council to assist the administration and also suggests the admission of Asiatics."]

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THE RUSSIAN TREATY

LABOUR PARTY'S CAMPAIGN.

A JOINT CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party has jointly sent a circular to the affiliated Labour Party organisations with regard to the Anglo-Russian treaties calling "every active spirit in our ranks to let the man in the street and the woman in the home know the true facts of the case and so to put the power of moral force behind the Labour Government as to secure an overwhelming vote when Parliament is called to ratify its Russian policy."—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN GEORGIA,

RESOLUTION IN LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The Assembly has referred to the Agenda Committee a Joint resolution in the name of the British, French and Belgian delegates inviting the Council to watch attentively the events in Georgia and to seize the opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace. M. Goncour of France on behalf of three delegations said that in the face of bloodshed it seemed desirable that the Assembly should make gesture against which no state could take umbrage. We heard the talk of peace yet blood was flowing.

It is mentioned that before they left Geneva Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot received an appeal from Georgia.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT EXTENDS WIDELY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Constantinople.—It is reported that the revolutionary movement in the Caucasus has widely extended. Fierce fighting has occurred to the east and south of Trans Caucasia where the Bolshevists have sustained several defeats. It is stated that the Insurgents have occupied Tiflis and Kutais leaving behind them the ammunitions dumps intact. Batum also is threatened.—Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI

REACHING DELHI TO-MORROW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 12.

News has been received here that Mr. Gandhi will be leaving Ahmedabad on the 13th for this place arriving here on the 14th.

GUJARAT JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

It has been decided to hold the Gujerat Journalists' Conference on 3rd and 4th November in Ahmedabad. Mr. Gandhi has consented to be present if he is here at that time.

SWAMI SACHIDANAND APPEALS.

JUDGE GRANTS RELEASE ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Swami Sachidanand, organiser of the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha movement, who had been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore of trespassing into the Mohunt's house and theft of the temple keys and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, was to-day released on bail by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly before whom an appeal has been filed.

LORD LYTTON'S DACCA SPEECH.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 12.

The Agra Municipal Board has passed a resolution strongly condemning the speech of Lord Lytton at Dacca with reference to the women of India.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

Dr. Pandalai, Chief Presidency Magistrate, framed charges to-day against Subramania Siva under section 124A I. P. C. on a charge of having delivered speeches on May 4th and 11th thereby attempting to bring into hatred and contempt Government established by law. The accused pleaded not guilty and wished to cross-examine prosecution witnesses. On his representing that he would file a list of defence witnesses later on the case was posted for further hearing to 26th September.

LEE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

ASSEMBLY'S OVERWHELMING VERDICT.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

MR. WILSON'S THREAT OF N. C. O!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, 12th September.

At seven this evening the Legislative Assembly divided and carried Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment on Lee Report by sixty eight votes against forty six.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The final day of the discussion on the Lee Commission Report was held to-day. The President exercised his discretionary powers and said no questions put down on the agenda would be put. This was evidently to proceed with discussion on the Lee Report straightway but Mr. Rangachariar wanted to know some facts about the communal riots at Kohat.

KOHAT RIOT.

Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, replied, "A riot broke out between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Kohat about midday on Tuesday. Fire arms were used by the rioters causing several casualties and parts of the city were fired. The situation quickly grew beyond the power of the police to control and no time was lost in calling on the military for assistance. A squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry were at once sent into the city. As firing continued the infantry entered and at the request of the Deputy Commissioner opened fire on men who were firing from the upper windows of the houses. In all nine single shots were fired by the troops. It is not known whether these took effect or not but the firing from the houses ceased. Meanwhile fires arose in different areas and gained considerable hold. Extra troops were sent into the city to fight the fire and stop looting which had started. All fires but one were under control at nightfall and the city was outwardly quiet. Magistrates and police remained within the city and troops were employed in picketting and patrolling. The night passed quietly. Troops re-entered the city on the morning of the 10th and extinguished the fire but there was fresh firing and fresh incendiarism in the morning due, in part, apparently to outsiders who had managed to elude the patrols and enter the city in the dark. Shots were fired at the fire extinguishing parties and police and Frontier constabulary swept the city. Much assistance was given by the troops to the Civil Authorities in the difficult task of rescuing the Hindus in the city. By the evening most of them had been extricated and desultory firing had ceased. The roll of killed and wounded is still unknown but the reports I have received estimate the killed at about twelve and the wounded at about double that number. My reports, as is often the case where the men who have to report are in the thick of anxious happening and urgent action, are still incomplete and lacking in detail I have yet to receive an authoritative account of the cause or rather the immediate cause of this deplorable tragedy."

Pandit Shamlal Nehru asked whether steps were taken to deprive rioters of their arms.

Mr. Bray replied, "I feel I have only given a poor account of a most deplorable tragedy."

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. Calvert, Official Member from Punjab, addressed the House on behalf of the Services as President of the All-India European Government Servants' Association and made it clear that he was not going to ask for any generosity from the House but for justice and fairplay. He was glad the Home Member repudiated the suggestion that Lee proposals were in any sense in the nature of bribe to the Services for their Royalty to Reforms. Indian members of the Commission had been attacked; but the speaker declared on behalf of the Services that Indian members had shown that when placed in position of difficulty and responsibility they discharged their duty with integrity impartiality and sense of justice (Applause). He quoted from Mr. Montagu's letter to the "Times" of London and from the speech of Lord Lee to show that they recognised justice of Services' claims and difficulty of their position. As a matter of fact, complained the speaker, the position of the Services was much worse than the Royal Commission had recognised and curiously while the Commission had time to examine the finances of the country and did not want to burden it much, it did not find much time to examine the case put before it by the Services. For instance, in the case of Women's Educational Service, and for grant of Provident Fund, etc., the recommendations were not made. The Commision only asked Sir Reginald Craddock to prepare a statement of what he thought would be just concessions.

Continuing Mr. Calvert said that so far as Services grievances were concerned there was nothing confidential about them. They could be found in a monumental work, namely, the Civil List. He said that actually wages of Services in 1875 were higher than at present and in that year, the cost of living was much lower. During the past 55 years though the cost of living had risen by hundred per cent salaries had not increased and in the case of uncovenanted services, there had been no increase for the past 70 years and compared with 1875 increase now proposed was only eight per cent. As for 1919 revision which Mr. Ramchandrariar thought had given enormous increases the speaker pointed out that this revision actually gave less to senior officers like Financial Commissioners, Chief Commissioners and Chief Secretaries and that the only main thing it did was to remove a widespread grievance about blocks in promotion and rise in expenditure. As for argument advanced by some members that Services were a burden to taxpayers, Mr. Calvert remarked that irrigation works were now bringing no less than 83 crores to revenues of India and 45 million people were dependent on irrigation and that developments of forests was similarly bringing.

President pointed out that members' time was almost up and that he was getting irrelevant.

Mr. Calvert:—I am showing, sir, that we are not burden on the State, that we are not burden on the taxpayer, that European Services bring large money to relief of the taxpayer by irrigation by forest development, by railways, by civil justice, and in various other ways and that so far from being burden on the taxpayers we give taxpayer a large sum of money which he may not get otherwise.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SPEECH.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said Sir Charles Innes had appealed for consideration for the Commission's report because it was appointed by the King. He said that the King was a constitutional monarch and could do no wrong to his subjects except on—the advice of his ministers. The report could not, therefore, be considered on sentiment. As for the Home Member's reference to the hordes of mercenaries, Mr. Chetty had suggested that the Home Member perhaps referred to it only to fit it in with his last quotation. The speaker paid a tribute to the work done by the Services. He admitted that the Services had done well by India but India had also treated them very well.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, interrupting, pointed out that he referred to the hordes of mercenaries not for the reason suggested by Mr. Chetty, but because he felt it.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS' FAILURE.

Sir Purshottamdas said he quite appreciated that feeling. Proceeding, he quoted passages from the speeches of Lord Inchcape, Lord Curzon and others during the recent Lord's Debate on the question of the Services and commented that the only thing those Lords were anxious about was to maintain the supremacy of England over India. Lord Lee made much of the compromise. So far as the speaker could judge, the Indian Comissioners gave the substance away in return for the shadow. He was still waiting to hear from Government whether they accepted the report of any Committee without examining its evidence as they were doing in the case of the Lee Commission. He was surprised that only thirty-five per cent of the witnesses elected to stand the light of public examination. Mr. Calvert had suggested that the Services had nothing to hide and Pundit Motilal had shown that private hearing was forced on some by the Commission itself.

SERVICES' PRIVILEGES.

He wished the Commission or the Government had told the House how the rise in the cost of living in India compared with that in other countries, what increases other countries sanctioned for their Services, increases given by average commercial firms during periods of trade boom and cuts made since 1921 and the average increases granted to provincial and subordinate Services. He also wanted information about the time scale, leave rules and change in the pension rules. Without such material, the Assembly could not decide whether the proposed increases were justified. Proceeding, Sir Purshottamdas stated that the comparison made by the Lee Commission about the position of employees in mercantile offices was very mis-

(Continued on next page.)

WILL IBN SAUD OCCUPY MECCA?

"MORNING POST'S" FORECAST

SHARIFF HUSSEIN'S PLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The "Morning Post" draws attention to the possibility of Ibn Saud occupying Mecca after the Wahabis' capture of Taif. The paper states that a serious situation may thereby arise which would reverberate throughout the Mahomedan world. The "Post" is of opinion that Shariff Hussein may take refuge in Jeddah.

Sir Henry Dobbs has curtailed his leave and left for Baghdad.—Reuter.

WAHABIS ENTER TAIF.

REPORTED VIOLENCE AND SACRILEGE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Cairo.—Journal "Ahram" publishes under reserve telegram from Mecca signed by numerous inhabitants declaring that the Wahabis have entered Taif, burned houses ,destroyed tombs including that of Abdul Aag and Ibn Abbas and also killed Ulema, old men, women and children. The signatories ask in the name of Justice that an end will be put to these crimes.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF CONSTANTINOPLE DISMISSED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Constantinople.—The Minister of Interior has by wire dismissed Rechid Bey, the Governor of Constantinople owing to ordering of a surprise test mobilisation of the city's forces in the middle of night.

The newspapers raised an outcry and attributed the Governor's action to the fact that he was drunk.—Reuter.

SCOUTER DAVAR ARRIVES AT SOFIA

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Sofia.—Scouter F. J. Davar of Bombay who is touring the world on bicycle has arrived here.—Reuter.

GANPATI MELA

FRACAS IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

A small fracas which threatened to assume serious proportions occurred at two a.m. this morning in front of the "Kesri" and the "Mahratta" office, Gaikwad in the Narayan Peth in connection with the Ganpathi festival in progress this week in Poona. The Melas or the singing parties which form an important factor in the Ganpathi festival increased to the number of about seventy this year. The Chatrapati Mela and two others belonged to the Non-Brahmin party of Poona and the songs of these *Melas* against Brahmans and their customs as well as against Nationalist Party in Congress in general were resented by a large number of people including many Marathas, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins. Melas except those few named above were recipients of invitation to sing their songs and the exclusion from invitation to Gaikwada was resented by Chatrapati Mela. Last night that Mela passed by Gaikwada but nothing untoward happened except a little excitement. To-day the Chatrapati Mela arrived at the doors of the Gaikwada at 2 a.m. shouting all along the way and attracting big crowds of sightseers. The boys and men began to brandish their sticks which had brass knots and they insisted upon entering the Wada although they were told by the Manager of the festival that they could not go in being uninvited. Three or four persons received injuries at their hands, the members of Melas threw brickbats and missiles. The Chatrapati Mela however could not effect an entrance on account of strong opposition and it had to go its way. The city is in great excitement over the affair.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 12.

Report of a serious accident in a coal mine near Sitarampur, in which five Europeans and ten Indians have been injured, reached here to-day. The mine, where the accident occurred, is at Disborgarh in in Burdwan district. It is reported that when the work of pillar cutting was in progress the roof of a pillar suddenly collapsed causing injury to five Europeans and ten coolies who were near the place at that time. The engineer had both his legs badl time. The engineer had both his legs badly fractured.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

CHINA'S DIFFICULTIES.

DISCUSSION IN LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—At the discussion on the opium question by the Fifth Committee of the League Mr. Chaohsinchu opened the question and said that it had become a worldwide one. China had the good intention of suppressing the traffic, but unfortunately she was bound by Treaty and could not control opium supply in her own territory because many of the foreigners in China still enjoyed extraterritorial rights. China would endeavour to do her best, but she must look to the foreign Powers to do their best to assist her in fighting this evil. China had not been able to carry out the Import Certificate System adopted at the Third Assembly of the League as a foreign diplomatic body in Peking had not yet given its approval. When the Central Government in China has full power to enforce its law opium traffic would be abolished immediately. They wanted to arouse public interest in the question, but the Chinese Government and the people would never agree to any action and intention which would lead to interference with the sovereign rights of China.—Reuter.

THE MOSUL QUESTION.

LEAGUE COUNCIL POSTPONES CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—The Turkish representatives entrusted with submitting to the Council the Turkish case with regard to Mosul are expected here to-night, but it is thought the question will not be definitely settled at the present session of the Council, which will refer the problem to a committee, and so the decision of the Council will be taken in the December session.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

NATIONALIST PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

At a largely attended meeting of the Nationalist Party, consisting of both the Swarajists and the Independents, under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

(a) The Nationalist Party stands by the Lucknow Compact in regard to separate electorates. This is, of course, subject to any modification that may be made by consent at the National Conference of the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders on the subject in consultation with the other communities.

(b) In order to bring about a common understanding and complete unity between the two communities on the points of difference between them the Hindu and Mahomedan members of the party will each appoint five persons to form a Committee which will be charged with the duty of promoting a National Representative Conference of the Hindu, Mahomedan and other communities at an early date.

"KHUDI RAM" PROSCRIBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

A Bengali book, "Khudi Ram", printed at the Sripati Press and published by the author, Braja Bihari Barman Ray, has been forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that the book brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India.

DR. BESANT TO INTERVIEW PT. MOTILAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

It is understood that Dr. Annie Besant has written to Pandit Motilal Nehru for an interview on present political situation with a view to a concerted action to attain Swaraj.

MR. NAICKER ENLARGED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, a Congress worker, who was arrested yestedray at Erode on a charge of sedition under section 124A. I. P. C. in respect of a speech delivered by him on 8th March last was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who enlarged him on bail in consideration of his age and posted the case to 27th instant.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

A mid-river collision occurred on Wednesday between steamers, "Shahazada" and "City of Auckland" a little beyond diamond Harbour in consequence of which both vessels had to put back to Calcutta where they arrived in damaged condition yesterday.

LEE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

(Continued from previous page.)

leading. Even Lord Inchcape, who participated in the debate on the invitation of Lord Lee, admitted that emoluments in firms were regulated by a display of individual ability and merit. The speaker exphasised that prospects in firms were entirely dependant upon conditions of trade and merit, and that not all rose to high positions. In the case of the Services everyone rose up the ladder according to the time scale. Then again, the Services had security about their pensions and other prospects which employees in the mercantile omces did not enjoy, and further, he asked, where could employees of a firm ask for proportionate pensions?

GOVT'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

Sir Basil Blackett explained the Government's point of view in respect of the financial proposals. He said that the cost to be distributed among the various Governments would be as follows:—The Government of India would have to bear 26 lakhs, Madras and Bombay 9 points 7 lakhs each, Bengal nine point three, the United Provinces ten point eight, the Punjab nine points one; Burma ten, Bihar and Orissa four point nine, the Central Provinces five po nt six and Assam two point nine lakhs. In addition to that the Government of India would have to pay eighteen lakhs to the European employees in the railways as soon as the G. I. P. and the East Indian Railway were taken under State management. But under the scheme of separation that would be borne by the railways and not by the taxpayer and it ought properly to be met from the earnings of the railways.

Government would make a saving of twelve lakhs in remitting overseas pay in sterling and Indianisation should mean progressive economy. Moreover not only would there be no additional cost on account of the Provincial Services but he hoped the question of the reduction of the basic pay of Indians in the Services might eventually lead to some economy. Mr. Rangachariar was not aware that a large portion of the increase in the cost of the Services was due to the additional cost of the provincial Services and if he had followed up his own argument as to the fall in the cost of living since 1920 he would have seen that in the case of the Provincial Services at any rate there were arguments in favour of the reduction of the basic rates. Sir Basil saw no reason why so far as the civil charges of the Government of India were concerned 26 lakhs should not represent the maximum.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Lee Report did not directly affect the Army but it did affect the atmosphere in which consideration was being given to the revision of the pay of Army Officers which was in any case due to take place in July 1924. No decision had been reached nor could one be reached until the British Government had decided what the rates of pay of British officers in the United Kingdom were to be. They would provide the basis for the scale of officers in India. The fact that they were to be the starting point showed that the basis for Army pay was quite different from anything in the Lee Commission's Report. Moreover proposals with regard to officers in the Army were under consideration before the Lee Report was published. There would however, be a direct effect of the Lee Report, namely the grant of corresponding passage concessions to the Army officers at an estimated cost of 12 to 15 lakhs.

No Finance Member, said Sir Basil, liked additional expenditure but as he had shown they had to deal with lakhs and not crores and therefore the expenditure should not prove unmanageable. Mr. Rangachariar had said that when pay was revised in 1919, consideration of exchange was not at the back of the Government's mind. Sir Basil Blackett quoted from Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State, and from Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, to prove that they considered the question thinking that exchange would remain at two Shillings. If even so Mr. Rangachariar was not satisfied, the Finance Member wished to assure him that he had looked into the office files of those days and had assured himself that the exchange factor was the basis of calculation and that it was then considered that if the exchange fluctuated, the whole matter would have to be reopened. If Mr. Rangachariar was still unconvinced then he could only say that the speaker was telling an untruth. (Laughter).

RELIEF BY WAR BONUSES.

He thought it might have been better to grant war bonuses as so in other countries but in that case they would have been spending crores on the Superior Services after the war and not lakhs as was now proposed. He instanced the case of the Services in Ceylon the Straits Malaya and Hongkong to show that both the Lee Commission and the Government of India had examined the material fully and had done nothing exceptional in increasing rates of pay and granting passages and special medical services. The cost of living of Europeans had increased by 65 per cent since 1914 while the average increase granted was 30 per cent only in the case of the Police and it was about 20 per cent in the case of the other Services. Relief was already overdue. As for the suggestion that relief should now be granted by war bonuses and should be only tentative he said that the period of catastrophic changes in prices had passed away. He did not think there would be such changes during the next decade and even countries which were giving war bonuses were thinking of converting them into regular pay.

SIR BASIL'S METAPHOR.

Proceeding Sir Basil congratulated Colonel Crawford on his maiden speech and agreed with the Colonel that the various statements made in the first part of Pundit Motilal's amendment were not "facts" but controversial statements having the exuberance of any adjectival flavour about them.) (Laughter). At one time the Government of India might have thought that there was another method than a Royal Commission to deal with the subject but once the Commission had been appointed its report should be dealt with on its merits. The Assembly objected to the Commission because of the method adopted but it did not object to an inquiry as such. As for the hollow wooden horse referred to by the Pundit, the speaker was reminded of the historical hollow wooden horse which was dragged through breach in the wall into the heart of the City of Troy and the result was the storming of the citadel of the enemy. He suggested that the Pundit and Mr. Rangachariar were adopting a similar device, that the steel frame Services were carrying it through the breach so that the Pundit by the help of those very officials might realise his responsible government which all were aiming at. (Loud laughter).

Pundit Motilal:—Is not the honourable member mixing the metaphor?

Sir Basil Blackett:—That is the privilege of the modern politician. (Renewed laughter).

QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

Continuing the Finance Member announced that it was the considered opinion of Government that the adoption of the report would not in any way interfere with the constitutional advance. The Lee Proposals could not be expected to be accepted in every detail. Under the Government scheme, European officers would receive overseas pay in sterling and that would provide an automatic variable so long as exchange remained unstable. That would be the case even if Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' bills to fix exchange at one shilling and four pence gold were adopted so long as sterling remained variable in terms of gold. On the assumption that sterling would eventually reach parity with gold. Sir Purshotamdas' bill would take away any hope for the taxpayers of gaining by rising exchange in this respect.

Concluding the Finance Member referred to the olive branch extended by Pundit Motilal and said that the Pundit suggested the stoppage of recruitment and then offered relief to existing incumbents. If it was suggested that with the stoppage of recruitment there would be a saving to the taxpayers he might inform the House that he had worked out the figures for the next five years and he had found that within those years the additional cost of recruiting Britishers would be only 21 lakhs. He therefore pleaded for the consideration of the Report on its merits.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S SPEECH.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad regretted the existence of an atmosphere of suspicion on the part of both Indians and Europeans and said that the European element in the Public Services would be not only desirable but essential even when India attained self-government. But the constitution of the Services was not a matter to be determined by some authority six thousand miles away and there was a fear in the minds of Indian that so long as the Services were manned by Europeans as at present their hopes of attaining self-government would be frustrated. Indians desired that the Services would be in a real sense services as they were in other countries and not masters and arbitrators. (Hear, hear). That was the problem before the country. Has the Royal Commission succeeded in solving? (Cries of No.) He did not blame the Commission for reaching a compromise. Compromise was the essence of politics but the problem of making the services real services and not masters had not been tackled. In view of the growing needs of public economy a basic salary for Indians should have been fixed at a level lower than the present level and the basic salary of Europeans should also have been fixed. There was no desire on the part of India to get rid of the British element, than whom a more loyal devoted and hardworking body it was difficult to find and Sir Chimanlal agreed that it was necessary to give them security of tenure but there was the question of the constitutional change which must be tackled if not immediately at any rate in 1929 by the Statutory Commission and any recruitment in Britain at present would only complicate that issue if the recommendations of the Lee Commission were at once adopted. He therefore urged that the recruitment of the European element should be stopped for the present. He recognised the need for the grant of pecuniary relief to the present incumbents and he therefore suggested that the recommendations of the Lee Commission should be put into execution for that purpose.

SERVICES AND LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticised the Report on the ground that it betrayed suspicion of the Indian Legislature and he urged that the Services must not be in the position of masters. He suggested that the successors of the occupants of the front row Treasury Benches (the Executive Councillors) should not be appointed without the permission of the Assembly. (Laughter).

Mr. Sykes (Bombay) spoke for about a quarter of an hour. He was understood to say that the Lee Report was the only practicable solution in existing circumstances and he specially welcomed the proposal to appoint a Public Services Commission.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah appreciated the matter, tone and manner of Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech. Before referring to the Lee Report Mr. Jinnah said that position of Mahomedans must be fairly recognised. Mahomedans desired nothing else but their just and fair share in their proper rights. He felt also confident there was no Hindu member in this House who would for a single moment grudge to their Mussalman friends their just and fair rights (cries of hear, hear). He was glad the Home Member had recognised this fact in his speech. Proceeding Mr. Jinnah protested against the manner in which that Royal Commission was appointed and criticised the standpoint of the Commission that the question of control and recruitment of the service must vest in the Secretary of State. The Commission had made provision that if any member of the superior service was in the Reserved side which was later transferred he was entitled to retire on a proportionate pension. It was evident that Lee Commission was forced to make this recommendation on the assumption that the Government of India could not be altered. If Government were going to carry the recommendations of the Lee Commission with regard to the future recruitment then that would place serious obstacles in the way of both the Indians and Government. Last February the Assembly had by a large majority made its demand for constitutional advance and the Government of India appointed the Reforms Enquiry Committee and this time to ask the Assembly to accept the recommendations of the Lee Commission was indeed to ask for too much. He agreed with Sir Sivaswami Iyer that the future recruitment in England must stop. The present system was entirely out of date. Any attempt to carry the recommendations of the Lee Commission in this respect would only mean that the British Government were delaying further reforms. The recruitment and control must be transferred at once to the Government of India. Mr. Jinnah assured there was no man in this House who would break the promises made to the services. Whatever might be the fault of the Assembly, it was just and fair towards the services. (Hear, hear). The House was prepared straightaway to appoint a committee to consider and recommend the steps towards relief to servicemen and meet their just aspirations. That was the Olive Branch the non-officials held out but which the officials in their speeches had rejected. As regards the Medical Services he was surprised to find Sir B. N. Sarma (who, when he was a non-official, was never convinced by government members) now growing enthusiastic over the recommendations of the Lee Commission. These recommendations adopted the vicious and intolerable principle that Europeans should get European medical attendance no matter whatever their qualification. This Assembly had its so many qualifications. It has achieved the reputations of being an uncivilised house. If the House now accepts the recommendations of the Lee Commission it would only worsen that reputation. (Loud cheers).

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL OPINION.

Mr. Wilson representative of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, said that he had the backing of almost the entire European commercial opinion. On behalf of that community which paid the highest rate of taxes in India he claimed that they had a right to ask for stable and efficient government and they had also a right to demand that government should not in any way deviate and concede less than was outlined in the Lee Report. The report must be accepted as a whole otherwise there would be a weakening of the non-official European support to Government. (Ironical cheers and cries of hear, hear). He gave this warning with all the weight behind him of the Associated Chamber of Commerce. The service men had real hardships and parsimony in their case would not pay. The report of the Commission could not be taken objection to because they were in the direction of Indianization of the Services. Necessity for European element was great because the system of Government here was Western.

Captain Hira Singh expressed the opinion that British officers were more needed to-day than ever. He thought that it was the attitude of the politicians which was responsible for the scarcity of British recruits.

"INDIA FOR I. C. S."

Dr. S. K. Datta said nineteenth century had been one of blasted hopes of Indians and no wonder Indians were viewing with suspicion Government proposals. As a member of Lytton Committee he found great unrest among students in England for reason that they found that even British students of mediocre ability got into the Indian services while Indian students were debarred beyon small number. When he was in England he found a letter in the "Times" from the head of the Oxford University who appeared to hold that India was for I.C.S. and I.C.S. was for Oxford (Laughter.) The speaker believed the position would not improve unless India had full control of her services. He said his Christian religion distinguished between faith and work. Englishmen during 150 years did immense work but they had no faith.

"THROW IT TO W. P. B."

Mr. V. J. Patel said that the opinion which he expressed in June that the Lee Report should be thrown into the waste-paper basket remained unchanged. A good deal had been said in praise of the Services and he wanted to present the other side of the picture. They must judge the Services by the result of their work. When the Europeans came to trade and managed to remain as rulers India was one of the richest countries in the world. To-day she was the poorest. He would have nothing to do with the report until constitutional advance was granted. He was quite clear in his mind that India now could do without Englishmen. It was all camouflage to say that she wanted their guidance. He thought the Services were amply paid but if there were any grievances the Assembly would examine them only after obtaining full control over the Services and would then pass orders. Government had declared its willingness to give self-government. Indians wanted to take it. What was the difference? Why should they not meet and settle the stages to the goal? It was frequently stated that British officers were required to stand between Hindus and Moslems and between the higher and the depressed classes. Yes, it was because the British stood in their way that they could not unite. (Laughter). They must therefore eliminate the European if they wanted to unite. He hoped to get the Belgaum Congress to devote itself only to the settlement of mutual differences.

RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS.

Moulvi Abul Kasim said he could support neither the resolution of Sir Alexander Muddiman nor the amendment of Pundit Motial Nehru but before the House gave its vote he wished to utter a note of warning in the terms of the amendment of which he had given notice but which he did not move because it was certain that Pundit Motilal would carry the day. He knew there were cries when Mr. Jinnah spoke on behalf of the Mohamedan but professions and practice differed. In the Punjab there had occurred the unedifying spectacle of the non-Mohamedan Indian members of the Legislative Council going in deputation to the Governor and asking for the removal of a Mohamedan Minister because it was alleged that he was giving appointments to Mohamedans. Further the Hindu members of certain Municipalities in the Punjab left the Municipality because the Chairmen were Mohamedans. Again in Bengal Mr. C. R. Das went with Mr. Sarcar to the Maharajah of Nadiad who now happened to be a Member of the Executive Council and on August 27th last they asked the Maharajah to get the Mohamedan Collector of Nadiad removed from the district because he had Moslem proclivities.

At this point Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Swarajist members from Bengal, rose on a point of order. The former challenging the Moulvi's statement characterised it as a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Amarnath Dutt asked if the Collector was not a relative of Moulvi Abul Kasim.

The President:—I would ask honourable members not to be so provocative.

Moulvi Abul Kasim:—My statement has been challenged. Those who challenge it can get it verified from the Maharaja of Nadiad.

Continuing the Moulvi said that in Bengal there occurred on August 26th the unedifying spectacle of the foster fathers and promoters of the Reforms joining hands with those who wanted to wreck the constitution. His reading of the situation was that they had joined hands with the workers of Diarchy because they found Diarchy was being run by Mohamedans.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru asked if the speaker represented the Mohamedans.

The Moulvi replied that he represented none; but he wanted his opinion to be recorded.

At this several members cried out that the Moulvi was a nominated member and Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that Mr. Kasim had been unsuccessful in two constituencies.

Concluding Moulvi Abul Kasim said that if they wanted India to progress and attain responsible and representative Government they must raise the Mohamedans and bring them to the same standard as others, so that both the chief communities might walk hand in hand. Otherwise progress would be dangerous.

(Message incomplete.)

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Mr. Burden, Army Secretary, said attention had been diverted by some speakers from the central issues of the report. The question of military medical organisation was plainly outside the scope of the Royal Commission and Government had kept that question apart from the consideration of the report. Government had arrived at no conclusion and had not even considered the matter of military medical service. He was glad to find that Sir Sivaswamy had admitted the necessity of having a trained military reserve. India had a frontier of 5,000 miles and because of its peculiar circumstances had to maintain an army almost on an active service basis and the necessity for military reserve was consequential. He said Government were carrying on retrenchment as recommended by the Inchcape Committee. The cadre of the service would be reduced by process of wastage and economies in respect of hospital expenses were being carried out.

DISTASTE FOR TOO MUCH SUGAR-COATING.

Mr. Rangachariar claimed to be a practical man but he did not believe in too much sugar-coating his pill (laughter.) His difficulty was that the various proposals were "interdependent" and when he examined the report he found that he had either to accept the whole or reject the whole. There was no question of accepting some part and rejecting the other as Sir Sivaswamy had proposed. He saw that the Home Member had repeated Lord Lee's remark that the Commission was in the position of a jury whose verdict His Majesty's Government should as the judge accept. If, he said, Government were accepting the report why did they ask the Assembly to waste time by debating it? He was, however, willing to concede that the Labour Government was genuinely desirous of ascertaining Indian feeling. He said the report would result in adding a crore and quarter of additional expenses and he pitied the Government of India who were accepting that obligation without looking into the material on which the recommendation was based. The members of the Commission were able men, but the members of the Assembly were also blessed with intelligence. Was it that wisdom and judgment were to be found only in those gentlemen? (Laughter.) As for the financial proposals, he said, when the revision of 1919-20 took place, prices had already reached the high water mark and the full factors were then taken into consideration and at a total increase of over a crore the emoluments were increased. There was absolutely no mention of the fact that the consideration of exchange had anything to do with the revision. Did any sane man either Indian or English think that the exchange would continue at that level? (Laughter). If he did the speaker would challenge his sanity (renewed laughter) but as soon as Mr. Montagu had resigned, his successor had explained that considerations of exchange were there. The speaker mentioned that even th King Emperor's budget had not been increased due to high prices. Now that prices had fallen, they were asked to sanction an increase costing another crore and a quarter. They must, in the interest of the taxpayer and in justice to their constituents, examine closely every pie of fresh expenditure. As for the grant of passages, they were introducing a dangerous precedent. A Madras officer who came to Simla from 2,000 miles away might as well claim the expense of the journey to his home. As for medical attendance, if the British officers insisted on a British doctor, a Mahomedan would insist on a Mahomedan doctor and he as a Brahmin would like to have a Brahmin doctor (laughter). Where would it all end? They were however prepared to examine the legitimate grievances of their English friends.

Mr. Shankukham Chetty said whatever the personnel of the Services, it would be sure to offer obstacles to constitutional progress. The acceptance of the Commission's report would further enhance the difficulties in this respect. Already there were too many safeguards and guarantees given to the services by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. The terms of reference of the Lee Commission were fundamentally defective. That was why the House found it difficult to accept the report. The principle underlying the report was the deep distrust of the Indian legislatures which was evident from the safeguards provided. He criticised the action of the Indian members of the Lee Commission who thought they had secured a victory by securing more posts for Indians. Indianisation was not the end but the means to an end.

PLEA FOR RETAINING EUROPEAN ELEMENT.

Colonel Crawford, representative of the Bengal Europeans, in his maiden speech pointed out that he was a constant critic of Government policy and was not opposed to the legitimate aspirations of Indians and their country (applause). But he honestly differed in his opinion as to the method of progress. He was glad to find support for his amendment from an unexpected quarter. He had advocated deletion of the qualifying words "in principle" and "approximate" from the Home Member's resolution and Pundit Motilal Nehru had also taken objection to those words (laughter) though for a different reason. He was glad to received Sir Charles Innes's assurance that though those words were used Government meant to accept the report not merely in principle but also in details. His experience of the Government of India was that a very just and reasonable demand was accepted in principle only to be turned dawn by the Finance Department whose only duty appeared to be to refuse all demands. (Laughter). As for Pundit Motilal's amendment the speaker emphased that the maintenance of the European element in the services was one of the safeguards under which the Government of India Act was approved by the various minorities in this country. The Home Member had referred in his speech to the state of apprehension among the Mahomedans. The speaker from personal knowledge knew that the members of that community realised that they were backward. Unless there was the British element they had little chance of getting their share in the administrative services. He felt that if the House passed the report without any reservation, it would establish an irrestible claim for further powers (laughter.) It would prove itself capable of looking after the Services and show that there should be no fear if the Services should be controlled by it. On the other hand if the Pundit's amendment was carried, the House would show that it was not a civilised body.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao took objection to that remark and raised a point of order.

The President:—It seems to be what interpretation you place upon the word civilisation (laughter).

Continuing Colonel Crawford said the House was representative to some extent of the intelligentsia of India, but it did not represent the voice of the people of India. When there was a communal riot, both Hindus and Mahomedans wanted the British troops to restore quiet and a British Magistrate to try a case. The Assembly did not represent the voice of the Depressed Classes who cheered the Prince of Wales. It did not voice the opinion of the Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army who refused to serve in Indianised regiments.

Proceeding Colonel Crawford said he believed the people of India desired to retain the European element in the services.

Voices: We do not deny that.

The Colonel Crawford further explained the financial difficulties of the officers. He had himself served in the Army for 20 years and had left it because his pay could not meet his expenses. He had no doubt that other officers were in a similar position. As for Indianisation he voiced the grave misgivings the European community felt at the rate of Indianisation proposed by the Commission, but as the Commission was in a position of umpire they were prepared to accept its recommendations. The British officer was needed because of his recognised efficiency, honesty and impartiality. The speaker said he was some time back sent to Russia as Assistant Food Controller. He found that as a result of communism men of ability had been replaced by any Tom, Dick and Harry and these men did not know how to distribute food among the famine stricken people. The speaker emphasised that the Britisher's demand for attendance by men of his own race was reasonable. He personally got treated by Indian Doctors, but where prejudice existed it should be met. Concluding he appealed to Government that if the terms proposed did not attract British recruits, then the matter should be further considered.

Dr. H. S. Gour in the course of a lengthy speech supporting the amendment of Pundit Motilal Nehru criticised the non-publication of the evidence given in public. He asked could a settlement be made regarding pay and prospects of the Civil services unless they knew what could be the future constitution of the country? He asked why the Government should not give bonus to the I.C.S. Officers on the index system as was prevalent in the case of Home and Colonial Civil Services.

Mr. Govind Das said that the Civil servants should be really 'civil' servants and not masters as they were now. The spirit of service should undergo a change.

Col. Gidney here observed that if he had made any remarks in disparagement of Sir C. H. Burtchaell he would withdraw them and apologise for them (hear, hear).

Further discussions on the Lee Report was adjourned till to-morrow.

Sir Alexander Muddiman detailed the business for next week when there will be a discussion on Sir Charles Innes' resolution for separtion of Railway Finance and grant of supplementary demands.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to undertake legislature for regulating the system of payment of wages within a fixed period after they become due?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee said:—No. But the Department of Industries and Labour is at present engaged in examining systems of payment of wages in vogue in different industries and in different parts of the country.

WIRELESS APPARATUS FOR COLLEGES.

Mr. D. V. Belvi further asked:—Is it a fact that the Calcutta University College of Science applied for a license to install a wireless telegraph apparatus for *bona fide* teaching and experimental purposes, but the application was refused?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee said:—I am informed that no application has been received from the Calcutta University.

Mr. D. V. Belvi asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any applications were made by any colleges affiliated to any Indian University for the issue of licenses to possess a wireless telegraph since the framing of the wireless license rules for teaching and experimental purposes, if so, how many applications were made and by what colleges? (b) Will Government be pleased to state whether all the applications were granted, if not, how many were granted and why were they rest refused?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee replied:—(a) Applications have been received on behalf of colleges or from professors of colleges for instructional and experimental purposes and licenses have been issued to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling; Lucknow University; Foreman Christian College, Lahore; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Presidency College, Calcutta; Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh; Dacca University, Dacca; St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; University College, Lahore; Presidency College, Madras. (b) All applications have been granted.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked:—(a) Is it a fact that the officers of the Indian Forest Service Education staff seldom serve as instructors for more than three years? (b) If so, do Government propose to consider the desirability of remaining the members of the staff for longer periods as suggested in the first para. of page three of the pamphlet "Forest Research at Dehra Dun", reprints from the "Englishman", the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Rangoon Times"?

Mr. Bhore said:—(a) The reply is in the affirmative. (b) The matter is engaging attention of the Government. Of recent years the difficulty has been accentuated by the cessation of recruitment during the war and the consequent shortage of staff in the provinces instructors have hitherto been borrowed from Provincial Governments who are generally both to lose specially picked men, but a new departure has recently been inaugurated in recruiting direct for Dehra Dun a proportion of the teaching staff and this measure should overcome to a certain extent the disadvantages arising from frequent changes.

Mr. Parsons answering Mr. Sarfaraz Khan said:—There are 35 stations with European station-masters and 466 with Indian station-masters on the East Indian Railway.

GALLING TO INDIAN SELF RESPECT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

In reply to a letter of the European Government Servants' Association, United Provinces in the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Chintamani has sent a reply in the course of which he says: "I am strongly of the conviction that the Lee Commission's recommendations regarding Indianisation and provincialisation are inadequate and incompatible with the rapid advance of India towards genuine responsible government and that the recommendations relating to the position and emoluments of the Services impose a too onerous financial burden upon the Indian taxpayer and proceed in the wrong direction; the implications of some of them are galling to the self-respect of the Indians and they are altogether unacceptable."

ALLEGED SEDITION.

MORE AKALIS SENTENCED

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

Pandit Srikishen, First Class Magistrate convicted to-day Sardars Bishen Singh, Ranjit Singh, Tajwar Gurmukh Singh and Baba Sant Singh Boranwala under section 124A. I. P. C. on a charge of making seditions speeches. Sardar Ranjit Sing and Sardar Bishensingh were awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest one year's imprisonment.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As suggested in my letter of the 21st August, I propose to describe here briefly the progress of our Fund, the work that has been achieved by our committee in Bombay during the last one month and the arrangements made by us for the purposes of investigation, organization and supervision of relief with the help of the 10 workers belonging to the Servants of India Society and the Y. M. C. A. in Madras.

I am sending you herewith the sixth list of subscriptions to our fund up to the 10th instant which brings it up to a little over Rs. 34,000 including the value of the cloth received and just a few promises. And I trust that with the growing knowledge of the needs of the situation through the columns of your paper, the response from friends of the poor in the muffasil will steadily flow forth.

I have been receiving regularly, almost every day, long telegrams and detailed accounts of the work done by our workers ever there who, after having toured in their respective areas in the flooded districts, have now linked themselves with the different agencies working in the field, have started new agencies wherever they did not exist and got them co-ordinated with the existing ones and have commenced there own distribution of relief on behalf of the Malabar, Madras and Bombay Central Funds. I do not want to worry your readers at this stage with any very long descriptions of their work telegraphed to me through our paper in Bombay.

Several people ask me questions as to the real needs of the situation so far as the funds are concerned. The Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, Madras, in one of his recent statements said that a very large amount of money, say almost in the neighbourhood of one crore would be required to meet the different needs and wants of the people over there. And the various funds that have been started in Madras, Malabar, and Bombay have not yet been able to collect even two lakhs of rupees leaving out of account those funds that have been started in Bangalore, Cochin and Travancore for their State areas. This slow response is largely due to the great trade depression that is prevailing all over and Bombay is not an exception to it.

Some of my workers touring in the district of Malabar write to me that for purposes of helping the reconstruction or repairs to cottages that are destroyed and to houses that are demolished, not less than a sum of 'Rs. 6 lakhs would be required.' And this certainly is not too much when it is estimated that between Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 according to the size of a cottage, is required for the purpose of rebuilding or repairs. And when it is remembered that in the district of Malabar alone 50,000 houses have been washed away, one can easily see that this estimate of this single need is much nearer the true position. But this is only for one district and with regard to one particular need. Similarly workers in other districts such as Coimbatore, Trichy and Tanjore and the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin write to me that the greatest need of the hour there is rebuilding of the houses, especially of the poor and the Depressed Classes. The following extract which I make from an interesting letter which was received in Bombay through a friend of mine from the flooded area in Travancore will throw a great light on the situation there, and I quote it as it is really full of interest and as it would give your readers an idea of how things are shaping in that part of the country:

"From my last letter you would have imagined the condition of the people of our surrounding places during the flood time. Our Ampalapuzha Taluk is divided into 11 Revenue sub-divisions. Out of these, the whole of 9 sub-divisions (Pakuthies as they are called) and portions of the other two were wholly under water for more than 12 clean days. These places that were submerged under water is the place (or area) known as Kuttanaud. One Pakuthi, viz., Pulincunnoo, is one among such. Our Pakuthi consists of 13,400 and odd inhabitants. Out of these 2,000 had sheltered themselves at Changanasherry and 3,000 at Alleppy. The remaining 8,400 and people were living in *Valloms* (boats) and the ceilings or roofs of houses. The poor people, 'especially the Depressed Classes have no home to live in as all their huts have been washed away.' They are not in a position to reconstruct them without the help of others in the shape of money or materials. The poor of Kuttanaud destined to live under open sky until the next harvest which is expected only seven months hence. These poor people are anxiously waiting to see whether they would get any help from any other source. The Congress Committee, I understand, may give something. Everything remains to be seen. We are expecting much help from the Government. Water has now completely gone down from all compounds and regular work has begun. People who had fled for shelter to other parts have come back. The whole place looks dreary. Plantations are all gone. We could only see cocoanut trees devoid of any fruits and the buildings of the rich. The grounds are all marshy, floors of buildings are all damp and much has to be spent in mending them. The few cattle that has survived the flood are lean and skelton-like. There is absolutely nothing for them to feed upon. The major portion of the hay stored for them are all damaged and we could not get hay anywhere else. I fear those poor cattle that (yet) remain will also die of starvation. It would have been much better if these wretched dumb creatures had also died in the flood. One kind of paddy and the whole of the seeds stocked for the purposes of cultivation are all lost. The price of paddy is high. Ryots are put to the greatest difficulties for want of seeds and paddy and also cattle to plough the fields. The weeds that are essential for the putting up of bunds are all rotten. Unlike other places our cultivation had got certain peculiarities of its own. In the first place the expenses of the cultivation are prohibitive; secondly, payment to the coolies has to be made in the shape of paddy. Under all these circumstances I am at a loss to know how the cultivation will go on."

I am now trying to attempt a brief summary of the work done by our Fund in a great hurry within the short space of one month in Bombay. Our Bombay Fund has come up to nearly Rs. 35,000 though there have been several agencies collecting funds. Similarly small funds at our instance are started in Poona, Nagpur and meetings are being arranged in Satara, Cambay, Dhulia and Alibag.

In order to create active interest among our student population and to secure volunteers from among them, I have so far addressed meetings of students in six colleges in Bombay and two additional meetings of students in High Schools; and I am glad to say that the response is very encouraging. More than 100 volunteers, mostly students of colleges, are going about with letters of authority from me to collect funds and the Principals of colleges have given me their whole-hearted co-operation in this matter. There are also a number of clerks, mostly Madrasees, who are making efforts to collect small subscriptions in various offices and banks and our Committee is grateful to them all. Principal McKenzie who is one of the Hon. Secretaries along with me has interested himself in appealing to all the Churches in the Presidency and has also addressed with the help and co-operation of the religious heads about 100 letters to the various churches and some of them have begun to send me their contributions.

We are also receiving offers from amateur dramatic companies for benefit performances and Mrs. Manjulabai Laud, who is also one of the Hon. Secretaries of this Fund, proposes to arrange one or two concerts with the help of Women's Organizations in the city. My colleague Sheth Vithaldas Damodher Govindji and Sheth Harjeevan Walji, both cloth merchants and Secretaries of this Fund, are approaching cloth merchants and getting help from them.

Large quantities of clothes are offered and there are offers also from ladies to sew clothes here. On the question being referred to some of our workers in the flooded area, I am told by them that so far as the special needs of the people are concerned they need largely *dhoties* and coloured *sarees*.

Our Working Committee has met four times during the last month and has voted grants amounting to a little over Rs. 22,000 including cloth worth about Rs. 3,500. Some of the cloth has already been sent and the remainder will be sent as soon as through railway communication is restored and certain railway concessions, for which an effort is being made by me, are secured. These grants are being spent through the agency of the Servants of India Society and the Y. M. C. A. in collaboration with other local bodies in the districts of Coimbatore, Trichy, Tanjore, Malabar and the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin. The grants are given to all classes of people including Christians as well as Mohammedans in a thoroughly non-sectarian spirit as far as possible through their recognised organizations. And when I go there soon I shall attempt to bring about a system of complete co-ordination between the various funds and also a spirit of harmony and co-operation in working among various agencies to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort.

You will be pleased to notice that I have begun to receive contributions from some of the Indian States, though their number to-day does not seem to be very large. The Bhavnagar Durbar has voted Rs. 1,000 and H. H. the Rajasaheb of Jawhar has sent us Rs. 500 and other small contributions are coming in. I am also receiving help from some European firms and I am sure with the better publicity of the work of our Fund and the needs of the people over the flooded area, their response to our appeal will be much more generous.

Lastly, let me appeal to all the readers of your paper to send us their help promptly, because 'those who pay promptly pay double.' I would also like to have offers of help from responsible ladies and gentlemen in the mofussil for the purpose of collecting funds. In order to facilitate their work, I have got big illustrated wall posters in 3 languages, English, Marathi and Gujerati, which will be helpful in calling meetings at their places. Moreover, I have also got literature in the shape of pamphlets and leaflets with illustrations ready for distribution. So also I have got tickets of various denominations, such as Rs. 25, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Re. 1 and As. 8 in 3 different languages to be used for collecting subscriptions. On receipt of offers from any ladies or gentlemen on promise of prompt remittance being made, I shall send them these tickets and literature and posters in a registered cover. Any other help in this work will be thankfully accepted by my Committee.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. Gen. Secretary and Treasurer,
South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund,
Bombay.

Servants of India Society,
Sept. 11.

RS. 1500 FOR INDUS FLOOD RELIEF

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

As a result of the efforts made by Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdharani, Rs. 1,500 have been collected from among the women of Lahore towards the Indus Flood Relief Fund.

NAGPUR SWARAJISTS PROPOSAL.

BIFURCATION OF NONCONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

The following resolutions were adopted by the general meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Swaraj Party held on the 7th instant:—

(1) This meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Swaraj Party notes with feelings of great relief and satisfaction that Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his determination of composing the differences and again bringing about unity in the several parties in the Congress and has for the purpose opened negotiations with Pandit Motilal Nehru.

(2) This meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Swaraj Party is of opinion that the only effective remedy for composing these differences lies in dividing the Congress activities into different departments to be administered by different parties in the Congress according to their special attitudes, all parties, co-operating with each other actively or passively as may be found feasible under the circumstances, but never obstructing each other; as for instance, if the present Congress activities be divided into two departments, one of the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi and the other of the Legislative Council activities of the Swaraj Party, the first department can be entrusted to Mahatmaji for administration and the other to Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

(3) This meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Swaraj Party is further of opinion that the principle of free and open elections enabling any person who accepts the creed of Congress and satisfies other conditions that may be prescribed for the purpose to occupy any position in the Congress organisation should never be interfered with.

(4) If this arrangement be acceptable to Mahatmaji no time should be last in issuing a joint manifesto over the signatures of Mahatmaji, Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru announcing this happy closing up of ranks in the Congress.

COMMUNAL RIOTING AT KOHAT.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Sept. 11.

Communal rioting broke out at Kohat City on the afternoon of September 9th and continued until the nightfall. It started again on the morning of the 10th, but was completely suppressed in the afternoon. Military assistance was asked for and given and strong reserves of the police and the constabulary have been drafted into the city which is now quiet and well under control. The Hindu inhabitants at their own request have been evacuated from the city. As far as is known some fifteen persons have been killed, the majority apparently being Mahomedans. The bad characters of the city unfortunately took the opportunity of starting many fires with the result that large portions of the Sadar Bazar and the Hindu Mohalla have been burnt down. The efforts of the authorities to protect the minority are said to have been greatly hampered by the panic among the latter who used firearms freely and indiscriminately wounded even a number of police officials in uniform who went to their assistance.

The report states that the neighbouring tribes have behaved excellently and on receiving a personal appeal from the Deputy Commissioner they refrained from entering the city where the local bad characters under cover of the confusion of the fires and the fighting did a considerable amount of looting. The cause of the trouble is ascribed to an offensive pamphlet insulting the Holy Places. But reports state that the District authorities had succeeded in appealing the Mahomedans who were willing to leave their grievance in the hands of the Government when an insane revolver attack by an unbalanced member of the opposing faction suddenly precipitated the crisis.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Bihar and Orissa.—Week ending 8th September:—Rain was general over the province. It was generally heavy in Bihar and moderate in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Transplantation of winter paddy is approaching completion and more rain is wanted for the operation in parts of Puri and Palamau. Harvesting and steeping of jute continues in Purnea. The standing crops are doing generally well except Bhadai crops which have been deteriorated owing to the excessive rain in many parts of Bihar and Palamau.

The price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in five and is stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at the headquarters excluding Angul is 6.42 seers a rupee against the same figure last week and that of Maize is 8.86 seers against 9.64 seers.

The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient.

Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts.

The condition of the standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is on the whole good.

Punjab, week ending 1st September.—Light to good rain fell in about all the reporting districts and was useful for the standing crops.

CALCUTTA, Sep. 12.

Weather and Crop report: United Provinces; Western circle: 10th September. Heavy rainfall during last few days has damaged the standing crops in many places. Cotton has suffered most.

Bihar and Orissa, 11th September.—Rain is benefitting winter paddy throughout the province.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the performance of the 'The Thirteenth Chair' by the Poona Amateur Dramatic Club at the Gymkhana Club on Thursday (the 11th inst.)

MY JAIL EXPERIENCES.

WHAT I READ.

(2)

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

My Urdu studies proved as absorbing as the reading of *Mahabharata*. They grew on me as I proceeded. I approached this study with a light heart foolishly imagining that in two or three months I should be quite an adept in Urdu. But to my sorrow I discovered that it had been made into a language distinct from Hindi and that the tendency was growing in that direction. But that discovery only made me more determined than ever to be able to read and understand Urdu literature. I therefore gave nearly three hours per day to Urdu reading. The Urdu writers have purposely gone out of their way to use Arabic or Persian words even to the rejection of words current among Hindus and Mussalmans. They have rejected even the common grammar and imported Arabic or Persian grammar. The result is that the poor nationalist if he will keep in touch with the Mussalman thought, must study Urdu as a separate, new language. The Hindi writers I know have done no better or no less. Only I thought that the evil had not gone very deep and the separatist tendency was a mere passing phase. Now I see that if we are to have a common national language being a mixture of Hindi and Urdu, special and prolonged effort will have to be made to effect a juncture between the two streams which seem at present to be diverging more and more one from the other. In spite however of the difficulty I retain the opinion that it is necessary for a Hindu to complete his education to know literary Urdu as it is for a Mussalman to know literary Hindi. It is easy enough if begun early. This study may have no pecuniary value, it may not open up the treasures of Western knowledge. But its national value is beyond compare. I am the richer for my close study of Urdu. I wish I could even now complete it.

I know the Mussalman mind much better than I did two years ago. I was interested in the religious side of Urdu literature and therefore plunged, as soon as I was able, into Urdu religious books. Fates have always favoured me. Maulana Hasrat Mohani had sent to Mr. Mansar Ali "Leaves from the lives of the companions of the Prophet." As he was teaching me Urdu he passed the volumes on to me. And I went through them with the greatest diligence. The volumes though they contain repetitions and would gain in lucidity for compression were to me deeply interesting for the insight they gave me into the doings of the Prophet's many companions. How their lives were transformed as if by magic, what devotion they showed to the Prophet, how utterly unmindful they became of worldly wealth, how they used power itself for showing the utter simplicity of their lives, how they were untouched by the lust for gold, how reckless they were of their own lives in a cause they held sacred, is all told with a wealth of detail that carries conviction with it. When one notes their lives and then the lives of the present day representatives of Islam in India, one is inclined to shed a tear of bitter grief.

I passed from the companions to the Prophet himself. The two bulky volumes written by Maulana Shibli are a creditable performance. But I have the same complaints about them that I have lodged about the diffuseness of the volumes devoted to the companions. But the diffuseness did not interfere with my interest to know how a Mussalman had treated the incidents of the life of one who has been almost uniformly maligned and abused in the West. When I closed the second volume, I was sorry there was not more for me to read of that great life. There are incidents in it which I do not understand, there are some I cannot explain. But I did not approach the study as a critic or a scoffer. I wanted to know the best of the life of one who holds to-day undisputed sway over the hearts of millions of mankind. And I found enough enough in the volumes to account for it. I became more than ever convinced that it was not the sword that won a place for Islam in those days in the scheme of life. It was the rigid simplicity, the utter self-effacement of the Prophet, the scrupulous regard for pledges, his intense devotion to his friends and followers, his intrepidity, his fearlessness, his absolute trust in God and his own mission. These and not the sword carried everything before them and surmounted every obstacle. As I do not regard any human being absolutely perfect be he a prophet or an avatar, it is unnecessary for me to be able to explain to the censor's satisfaction every detail of the Prophet's life. It is enough for me to know that he was a man among millions who tried to walk in the fear of God, died a poor man, wanted no grand mausoleum for his mortal remains and who did not forget even on his deathbed the least of his creditors. The teaching of the Prophet is no more responsible for the degrading intolerance or questionable proselytising methods that one sees around himself, than Hinduism is responsible for the degradation and intolerance of present day Hindus.

From the Prophet I passed to the two volumes devoted to the life of Umar the unconquerable. As I pictured him before my mental eye walking to Jerusalem upbraiding some of his followers for aping the pomp of their neighbours, refusing to pray in a Christian Church lest succeeding generations might claim to convert it into a mosque, granting the most liberal terms to the conquered Christians, and as I picture him declaring that the word of a follower of Islam, though pledged by one not authorised thereto, was as good as the written decree of the great Caliph himself, he commands my humble respect. His was an iron will. He weighed out the same justice to his daughter that he would weigh to an utter stranger. I fancy I understand the breaking of idols and wanton desecration of temples, the thoughtless intolerance of Hindu music now going on in our midst. These acts seem to me to be due to an utter misreading of the events in the life of the greatest of the Caliphs. I fear that the acts of this great and just man are being presented to the Mussalman masses in a most distorted fashion. I know that if he rose from his grave, he would disown the many acts of the so-called followers of Islam which are a crude caricature of those of the great Umar himself.

From this entrancing study, I went to the philosophical volumes called Al Kalam. These are difficult to understand. The language is highly technical. Mr. Abdul Gani however made my study fairly easy. I was only sorry my illness interrupted my study when I had only half finished the volumes.

Of the English books Gibbon takes easily the first place. It was recommended to me years ago by so many English friends. I was determined to read Gibbon in the jail this time. I was glad of it. For me even history has a spiritual significance. As the author proceeds to trace the events in the life of the citizens of a single city who built up a world-empire, one traces the history of the soul. For Gibbon does not deal with trifles, he deals with vast masses of facts and arrays them before you in his own inimitable way. He deals with three civilisations Pagan, Christian and Islamic in sufficient detail to enable you to frame your own conclusions. His own compel attention. But he is as a historian jealous of his calling, faithful enough to give you all his data so as to enable you to judge for yourself.

Motley is another type. Gibbon traces the decay of a mighty empire. Motley extracts from a little republic the life of his hero. Gibbon's heroes are subservient to the story of a mighty empire. Motley's story of a state is subservient to that of one single life. The republic merges in William the Silent.

Add to these two Lord Rosebery's Life of Pitt. And you are perhaps then prepared to draw with me the conclusion that the dividing line between fact and fiction is very thin indeed and that even facts have at least two sides or as lawyers say facts are after all opinions. However I have no desire to engage the reader's attention upon my speculations on the value of history considered as an aid to the evolution of our race. I believe in the saying that a nation is happy that has no history. It is my pet theory that our Hindu ancestors solved the question for us by ignoring history as it is understood to-day and by building on slight events their philosophical structure. Such is the *Mahabharat*. And I look upon Gibbon and Motley as inferior editions of the *Mahabharat*. The immortal but unknown author of the *Mahabharat* weaves into history sufficient of the supernatural to warn you against taking him literally. Gibbon and Motley are unnecessarily at pains to tell you they are giving you facts and nothing but facts. Lord Rosebery comes to the rescue and tells you that even the last words said to have been uttered by Pitt are disputed by his butler. The substance of all these stories is, "Names and forms matter little, they come and go. That which is permanent and therefore necessary eludes the historian of events. Truth transcends history."

(To be continued.)

SENTENCE OF DEATH QUASHED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Justice Martineau and Campbell delivered judgment in the appeal against the conviction of Mulchand who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Karnal Division for the murder of a Gurkha agriculturist on January 9th. Their Lordships quashed the conviction and acquitted the accused.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

In the share market Jutes in sympathy with a better Hessian market ruled firm but outside support and speculative interests was very limited. In the afternoon a reaction set in this section closing easier.

Coal:—Only a small business resulted at unchanged rates. Katras Jherriah showed a drop of four points while Sendra improved a point.

Teas:—Steady. Unchanged. Tirrihannahs however showed an advance of about 2 points and Kalinagger and Khoreel about six.

Miscellaneous:—Dull but Bengal Timber trading fell away sharply marking a drop of 35 points from yesterday.

Cottons:—Quiet. Unchanged. Benares silk were a little better.

Government securities:—Unchanged. Following were closing quotations. Government securities 2½ per cent. Government paper 65/8 S. I. 5 per cent bonds 1933, 97/14 S. I. 5 per cent loan 1945/55 88/6. 5½ per cent war bonds 1926 104/2 S. I. 6 per cent. bonds 1930 102/4 Do. 1932 103/6.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/4 Benares Cotton and Silk 3/2 Bengal Laxmi Cotton 127/8 C. D.

Jutes:—Alliance 598 Anglo-India 380, Budge Budge 436 S. I. Cheviot 272/8 S. I. Clive 42/12, Delta 500, Fort William 391 S. I., Hooghly pref. 14/8 S. I. Howrah 46/8 Kankinarrah 434 S. I. Orient 215 Presidency 7/2 Reliance 61/8 S. I. Standard 425.

Coals:—Barabani 12/10, Bengal Bhatdee 8 S. I. Burrakur Ordy. 35 Burrakur pref. 102 C. D. Damagurria 18/4, Katras Jherriah 105 C. K. Kosoenda and Nyadee 18/12 Neetcoria annas 14, New Beerbhoom 26/4, Raneegunge 49/8 Simla Ramnagar 6/4 Sendra 20/4 West Tetturya 3/8.

Miscellaneous: C. P. Cements annas 12 S I. Hume Pipe and Concrete Cons. annas 5; Marshall and Co. 4, B. I Corporation defd. 5/6 Bengal Timber Trading ord. 95.

Tea Companies.—Bishnauth 29/12, Doolahat 30/8 Ouanghur 14/8, Eastern Cachar 183 S. I. Hattinkhara 29/8, Khalinagger and Khoreel 153 Lackatoorah 31, Ledo 251/8 S. I.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence and demand one shilling five and fifteen thirty-second pence.

A Fire broke out at Pollachi on Wednesday at 12 noon in the Chuckler's quarters and within a short interval of half an hour nearly thirty to forty houses were burnt to ashes. The Mahomedan quarters which are very near to the cherries were also affected. The fire was spreading to the Paracheri quarters. It is reported that two babies were burnt to death.—A P.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

After Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy's resolution had been passed with the amendment of Mr. McWatters, Sardar Jogendra Singh moved that Government should allow a private company to purchase the East Indian Railway or Great Indian Peninsula Railway outright. He made it clear that his object in moving this resolution was twofold, namely, to declare that the Council was not opposed to the flow of foreign capital into India and that it was also not opposed to Company management if it was efficient. The need for encouraging private enterprise in India was greater than in the past. He was not afraid of capital coming from England and he opined that the idea of shutting out foreign capital should be dropped.

Sir Charles Innes on behalf of Government said that if Sardar Jogendra Singh wanted to get the Council say that it was not opposed to the flow of foreign capital into India then he ought to have moved a specific resolution to that effect instead of in present manner. He was not prepared to admit that State management of railways was inefficient or that there was much difference between State-managed lines and Company-managed lines in India. But the railways in India were stated to be governed by a bureaucratic body called the Railway Board. The danger he saw in State management was the danger that would arise when India became more and more democratised and as the popular assembly exercised its influence and control in the management of railways.

DANGER OF INTERFERENCE.

It was no use saying that in India the popular Assembly would not attempt to exercise its control, because common experience in democratic countries gave the lie to that impression. When a popular Assembly interfered with the railway management the State management would become a failure. The popular tendency in democratic countries was to guard against this danger by separating railway finance from general finance and as far as possible keeping the railways away from the influence of the popular Assembly. It was in view of this danger that when they were considering the question two years ago they made strenuous efforts to try to devise a workable system by which they could get the benefits of real company management, and they prepared two alternative schemes. One of them was practically a continuance of company management. The Acworth Committee, the protagonist of the company management came down in favour of State management in India because they did not regard the existing management as anything more than an anaemic show of the real Company management. Government put forward their other alternative but there they failed. Therefore, they took over under State management these two big railways (G. I. P. and E. I. Rys.), to enable them to carry out some very useful measures of grouping and bringing about a more efficient service besides reducing their overhead charges. These were the factors which induced them to take over the management of these two railways. At the same time in view of the dangers already referred to by him, they were not anxious to close the door against company management but they had not been able to carry out their arrangements about re-grouping of railways because the E. I. Railway would be taken over on January 1st and the G. I. P. on 1st July next.

SEPARATION OF FINANCE.

Regarding the separation of Railway from general finance, Government had already placed their scheme before them and if their proposals were accepted many of the objections taken hitherto to State management would be removed altogether or at any rate they would diminish. The acceptance of their proposals would enable Government to place railway finance on a more elastic basis and the objection that the railways were now bound down by red tape would be gone. In these circumstances, Government had taken no action in exploring the possibility of handing over the two railways to a private company and could not do so.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari twitted Sir Charles Innes for not referring to the third alternative which was proposed in the Assembly when the question was previously considered that a third alternative scheme would have been carried if there had been Government support but that opportunity was let go. Now Sir Charles Innes had said that if railway finance was not separated State management that had been resolved upon and would be undertaken would be a failure. The speaker had no doubt that sooner or later Government would have to accept the third alternative proposal put forward in the Assembly.

In view of the Commerce Member's explanation of the position Sardar Jogendra Singh withdrew the resolution.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

Official and Personal

Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed has left Aligarh on September 11th for Bombay *en route* to England. He stated that Mr. Fazlul Haq was not going to England. He added that the Muslim League was sending no deputation.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Sangli and Lady Wilson received H. H. The Begum of Cambay and Her daughter at Government House on Thursday (the 11th inst.)

The Chief of Sangli and Colonel G. H. Boileau lunched at Government House on Thursday (the 11th inst.)

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Prize Distribution of the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports on Thursday (the 11th inst.)

Dr. Annie Besant had arrived at Simla on September 11th.

Mr. George Joseph arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Madras Express and received a warm welcome at Victoria Terminus. He is shortly proceeding to Ahmedabad to confer with Mr. Gandhi. Mr Joseph is staying with his brother Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor of "The Voice if India."—A P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Mulla and a Common Jury.)

King-Emperor

Vs.

1. Chandri Krishna and others.

The accused in this case were charged under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with causing grievous hurt to one Mahadev Babaji on 14th June 1924 and with having aided and abetted each other in the commission of that offence. The story of the prosecution was that one Mahadev Babaji, a police constable after being relieved from his duty at about 5 p.m. on the 14th June 1924 went to Kalachowky in company of accused No. 3. There at about 8-30 p.m. Mahadev was seen abusing some people and accused No. 3 went to a lane near by and brought a bamboo stick and beat Mahadev on the legs with it. Thereafter some other person gave a push to Mahadev and he fell down. After this accused Nos. 1 and 2 came up along with four others and began to throw stones at Mahadev. As a result of this Mahadev was injured on the head and his skull was fractured and he died almost immediately.

One Bala Vishnu who was passing along the road about this time saw Mahadev being assaulted in this manner and he requested the accused not to beat him, whereupon he was stabbed by accused No. 3. Bala Vishnu called the police to the scene of the occurrence.

The three accused were arrested by the police and were charged as mentioned above.

Some of the witnesses for the prosecution who were alleged to have been present at the scene of the occurrence denied that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were there at all.

After hearing the evidence, and the address of the counsel for the prosecution, and the summing up of the learned judge, the jury retired and brought a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' against accused Nos. 1 and 2 and a unanimous verdict of guilty against accused No. 3.

His Lordship agreeing with the verdict of the jury directed the accused Nos. 1 and 2 to be acquitted and sentenced the accused No. 3 to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate appeared for the prosecution.

The accused were undefended.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL BOY.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Ulavyappa Sangappa Pattanshetti

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an appeal against the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships' judgments:—

Justice Marten observed:—"On the evidence before us this appears to be an extremely clear case of murder against accused No. 1. The deceased boy Hingangouda was the natural son of the complainant Mallangouda, and the alleged adopted son of Kenchangouda who died some 3 years ago. This adoption was disputed by amongst others accused No. 2 Bandawa, the sole surviving widow of Kenchangouda, and it led to suit No. 266 of 1922 which was brought by Mallangouda on behalf of the deceased boy to establish the adoption. On the 2nd of August, 1923, an interim injunction had been granted restraining the tenants from paying rent to Bandawa and certain notices in respect of this continuation of this interim injunction were returnable on the 19th December, 1923. Four days before viz., on the 15th of December, the deceased boy met his death by being drowned in the well shown on the plan Ex. 26 just opposite the school which he attended.

The prosecution evidence to the effect that it was the accused No. 1 who threw the boy down the well is abundantly clear. Not only have we the evidence of the little boy Mallaya, Ex. 4, who also deposes that he and the deceased boy and Balya, a brother of the deceased, were called out of school by the accused, but we have the evidence amongst others of the school-master, Ex. 6 and the headmaster Ex. 7, who depose not only as to the boys having been fetched out of school, but also that Mallaya came running back shortly afterwards and told them that the accused had thrown the deceased down the well. Thereupon they went to the well and found that this was the fact. The body was shortly afterwards taken out of the well, and though attempts were made to restore life, they proved hopeless, and the result is this charge of murder.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

And what is of extreme importance is that there and then the headmaster challenged the accused with this heinous crime, and the accused could only say he had lost his head and was sorry for what he had done. Some two days afterwards he made his confession to the Magistrate. There he said that he had been fined in a case where Mallangouda was the complainant and that therefore the letter was against him. Further that he had been bribed by a promise of Rs. 2,000 by accused 2 and 3 to murder the boy. Before the Committing Magistrate he confirmed his confession and in effect he repeated his story. But he added that he had gone to the house of accused Nos. 2 and 3 where they gave him tea to drink. He drank it and became intoxicated and then went into the bazar lane with accused No. 3. That accused No. 3 stood near the Bava's temple and he (accused 1) committed the offence; and that when he came out of the temple after throwing the body into the well accused No. 3 was not found there, and he (accused 1) went into the school.

Before the Sessions Judge the accused retracted his confessions. He alleged that they were made under police torture, that there was enmity between him and Mallangouda, and that he had been tutored to make this statement by one Chanbasgauda.

I have no doubt that his statement to the Sessions Court, apart from what he says as to enmity between himself and Mallangouda, are a tissue of lies. Under these circumstances the accused having been caught red-handed, and having in effect confessed his guilt on the spot and also shortly afterwards, there is no room for doubt that he threw the boy down the well. Accordingly he committed the crime of murder, unless some possible justification or excuse can be established, which is not the case here.

The learned Judge has dealt fully with the question of motive. Where a criminal act is clear it is unnecessary for the Crown to prove a particular motive or indeed any motive. The accused himself says there was enmity between himself and the father of the deceased boy. He further says that he was bribed by accused Nos. 2 and 3 to do the deed. And speaking for myself, although I recognise that accused 2, 3 and 4 have been acquitted or discharged for insufficiency of evidence, I do not see as regards accused No. 1 himself why these two motives taken together should not be amply sufficient to account for the crime, having regard to the class of persons one has to deal with. The learned Judge has attributed the murder to the influence brought to bear upon the accused by the widow accused No. 2 and her brother the Police Patil accused No. 4, and her bhauband the Revenue Patil accused No. 3. That may or may not be so, but I personally think it sufficient to rely on what I have already stated.

In arriving at this conclusion as to the guilt of the accused, I have of course not overlooked the cross-examination before the Committing Magistrate of the boy Ex. 4. I have no doubt that the leading questions there put into the mouth of the little boy should be wholly disregarded in the way the learned Sessions Judge has done, and that if the length of his examination-in-chief before the Committing Magistrate is looked at, one can quite understand how his little mind became tired, if not bewildered by the time he came to be cross-examined. Even in the case of adult Indian witnesses, I have seen them reduced to a state of stupefaction and in effect answer "Yes" to every question which cross-examining counsel may put to them after they have been in the witness-box for a long time.

Then it was suggested to us that the act of the accused was without an adequate motive, and that there are even traces in it of insanity, having regard to the manner in which he carried out the crime, viz., by summoning the boy from a full class-room and then murdering him as if it were on the spot. It was argued that this fact taken in conjunction with his own statement of having been intoxicated and having lost his head, and the learned Judge's description of him as being of poor physique, would be sufficient to raise a sufficient legal doubt in his favour. As regards the insanity there was no defence of insanity raised in the Court below, and speaking for myself I see no sufficient ground on which it could possibly be raised. As far as the evidence before us goes, the accused seems to have been perfectly able to distinguish between right and wrong, and the fact that he was of a poor physique would be no excuse for the crime he committed. Nor on the question of sentence do I see any sufficient reason under Section 367 (5) of the Criminal Procedure Code why the sentence of death that has been passed by the Sessions Judge should be commuted to the lower sentence. I regard this case as one of a particularly brutal murder in which I see no extenuating circumstances. Accordingly I would confirm the conviction and the sentence of death, and dismiss the appeal."

Justice Fawcett:—"I agree. It seems to me that the accused was a hired assassin and committed the crime deliberately. The most that can be said in his favour is that it was rather a mad act on his part, in so far as detection was almost certain. But possibly he did not anticipate that the little boy Mallaya would stay and see him do the act, and that the deceased's body would be discovered as soon as it was. I certainly cannot see any extenuating circumstances and think the sentence of death should be confirmed."

KOCHI ADUT TEJI MANDI TRANSACTIONS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mukandchand Baba ... Appellant & Plaintiff.

Versus

Sobhagmal Gianmal ..... Respondent and Defendant.

(Before the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kinkaid.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Kemp dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the balance due at the foot of a commission agency account.

The plaintiff carried on business in Bombay as a shroff and merchant and a Cutchá and Pacca Adatia. The defendant carried on business at Itchhaver in the territory of the Bhopal State under the name and style of Bagmal Gianmal and Sobhagmal Thanmal. The plaintiff acted as the Cutcha Adatia of the defendant to effect forward sales and purchases in cotton linseed oil and other commodities. The plaintiff also entered into teji mandi transactions on behalf of the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that at the end of Samvant 1971 about Rs. 10,500 were due by the firm of Sobhagmal Thanmal to the plaintiff and that this sum was carried over to an account in the name of Bagmal Gianmal with the authority of the defendant. The plaintiff further stated that in respect of the dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant in his two firm names there became due and payable to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 160 926 at the end of 1974. This sum the plaintiff claimed with interest in this suit.

The defendant raised several defences the chief among them being that the transactions in Broach and Bengal Cotton and the Teji Mandi transactions were all entered into by way of gambling and wagering. The defendant further denied the correctness of the particulars of the account. The learned judge before whom the suit was tried came to the conclusion in respect of the defence of wager that there was an understanding between the plaintiff and the defendant whereby the plaintiff agreed never to call upon the defendant to take or give delivery but to pay or receive differences. He accordingly held that the transactions which the plaintiff entered into as Cutcha Adatia on behalf of the defendant were wagering and were void. He further observed that in his view it was immaterial as to what arrangement the plaintiff made with the third party in Bombay in order to carry out the instructions of his up-country constituent.

His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice the course of his judgment said that the principle question in appeal was whether the transactions in cotton and the teji mandi transactions were wagering. To find this out it was necessary to state exactly the course of the transactions between the parties.

CUTCHA ADAT SYSTEM.

The system of Cutcha Adat was set out in the judgment of Chandavarkar J. in 7 Bom. L. R. 213 at 215 and 216. A Cutcha Adatia entered into transactions with a third party in Bombay on instructions from his up-country constituent. He entered into transactions on behalf of an undisclosed principal but it was quite known that he acted as an agent there was thus a privity of contract established between the up-country constituent and the third party in Bombay. The result of this relation was that the 3rd party became liable for losses direct to the up-country constituent and the up-country constituent became liable for losses to the third party in Bombay. The Cutcha Adatia also became liable for his up-country constituent's losses to the third party because he stood as a guarantee for the constituent to the third party in Bombay.

This course of dealings was not disputed by the parties in this case.

His Lordship then observed that there was sufficient evidence from which the learned trial judge was justified in coming to the conclusion that so far as the third party was concerned the transactions were not wagering and that such transactions between the third party, the plaintiff and the defendant were such as could be enforced at law. He entirely agreed with that conclusion. He agreed with the learned judge that there was an arrangement between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant would not be called upon to take or give delivery. But in His Lordship's opinion that was not enough to make the transactions entered into by the plaintiff as the Cutcha Adatia, wagering.

Under Section 30 of the Contract Act in order that the transactions be treated as wagering, there must be two parites between whom the transaction was completed. In this case if the plaintiff as the Cutcha Adatia had failed to carry out the transactions of the defendant there would have been merely an unexecuted contract. It was, therefore, essential for the defendant to show in order that the transactions be complete and wagering that there was a common intention to wager not only between him and the Cutcha Adatia on the one hand but also between and the third party and the Adatia on the other hand.

Having regard to the course of dealings in this suit it was therefore clear that the plea of wager was not open to the defendant unless the transactions entered into by the plaintiff on bghalf of the defendant with the third party were also wagering. His Lordship disagreed with the conclusion of the learned judge that the transactions between the Cutcha Adatia and the third party in Bombay did not affect the arrangement between the Cutcha Adatia and his constituent because the transactions by a Cutcha Adatia on behalf of a constituent could not be complete unless the same were entered into with the third party.

Their Lordships accordingly allowing the appeal decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs and referred the matter to the Commissioner for ascertaining the correct amount due to the plaintiff after taking accounts.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared on behalf of the appellant. Mr. Thanawala with Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kota & Co. appeared on behalf of the respondent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kampani, Pleader, applied on behalf of Mr. Mulchand Vallabhdas Naik, for the issue of process against Mr. I. M. Vimawalla, Editor of "Tope", a Gujarati weekly for writing defamatory and false arsicles regarding the complainant.

Mr. Kampani stated that the alleged defamatory articles were written in the issue of the weekly dated the 10th August under the Non-de-plume of "Chanda Mama." A notice was served against the editor for disclosing the name of the writer and asking him to apologise to the complainant. The editor refused to do so, and hence the present complaint. His Worship granted notice.

EDITOR OF "MAUJ" CONVICTED.

Mr. Anant Hari Gadre, editor of the "Mouj" was put up before Mr. I. H. Mehta, Acctng Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Rao Saheb Patwardhan, C I D. for publishing obscene advertisements.

Mr. Patwardhan stated that the advertisements complained of, appeared in the issue of the "Mouj" dated the 20th August and two other subsequent issues of the paper. The advertisements referred to a drug known as "Vashikaran Rasayan", was highly obscene.

Mr. Gadre stated that similar advertisements appeared in other papers and as such he submitted that they were not obscene.

His Worship, however, convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, 15 days' imprisonment. The Magistrate further ordered that all the issues of the paper containing the said advertisements be confiscated.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Mahomed Asrafalli, a motor chauffeur was hauled up before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, for rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Rustom Thanawalla prosecuted while Mr. Mahajan appeared for the accused.

It appears that Shabuddin Jasan in the employ of Mr. K H Katrak was driving his car along Queen's Road from the Bandstand towards Churney Road. The car was being driven at a moderate speed and was on the proper side of the road. Between the Marine Lines Station and the Churchgate Station, the accused's car collided with that of the complainant. The accused was coming from the opposite direction driving a car No. 709 belonging to the French Motor Car Company. There were two cars ahead of the accused's car and in overtaking one of them, the accused swerved his car in the wrong direction with the result that the foot board and instrument box of the complainant's car as well as the rear door and front wheel were damaged.

The accused in his defence stated that one of the two cars ahead of him stopped suddenly and as a consequence he swerved his car to avoid a collision. In so doing his wheels skidded with the result that the complainant's car got damaged.

Mr. Thanawalla said that the accused had not a clean license.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he did not like to take away the only source of the accused's livelihood, but gave him one more chance to improve. If he was again found to be guilty of the same offence, his licence would be cancelled.

CHARGE AGAINST INDORE SUBJECT

Sub-Inspector Savant of the Bombay Police placed Shriram Shambhu, an employee of the Household department of the Maharaja of Indore, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday. The accused was arrested at the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, Indore, who had come down to Bombay to arrest him on the strength of a warrant issued against the accused by the District Magistrate of Indore.

Mr. Godinho, pleader for the accused, applied to the Court for the annulment of the arrest and said that it was one of the most scandalous cases that ever came before the Court. If the Bombay Police were in possession of the full information, said Mr. Godinho, they would never have arrested the accused. The accused belonged to the Household Department of the Indore Darbar.

Preceeding Mr. Godinho said that one Mr. Shankerrao, Minister in charge of the Household Department was suspected of having entrigued with a woman named Kamalabai alias Mumtaz, who had now disappeaerd. Mr. Shankerrao was charged with some offence and subsequently sentenced to five years. After this the accused was sent in pursuit of of the girl, and he followed her to Delhi, Amritsar and other places. In the meanwhile it appeared that the accused, thinking that he also would be dealt with in the same manner as Shankerrao sent a medical certificate on the 1st August. On the 28th August, he came down to Bombay on which date an order of suspension was passed against the accused, whereas the warrant of arrest was dated the 5th August.

The accused was seen by the District Police Superintendent of Indore at Andheri on the 6th September, and decoyed to Bombay where he was arrested on the 8th instant.

Mr. Godinho submitted that the accused was arrested not for defalcation but for some intrigue with Kamalabai and as such Mr. Godinho applied that the arrest of the accused be annulled.

Mr. Luxman Tungare, District Superintendent of Police, Indore State, stated that he knew the accused and the accused was arrested by him with the assistance of the Bombay Police on the night of the 7th instant. The accused had been charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 12,000 belonging to the Indore Durbar.

Mr. Godinho applied to His Worship to cross-examine the witness, but the Magistrate disallowed the application.

His Wordship ordered the accused to remain in Jail custody pending the arrival of the Extradiction Warrant from Indore.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

On Thursday at about 11-30 a.m. Ali Mohmed a motor car driver in the employ of Mr. Yusuf Haji Ahmed Bhabha was driving his motor car along Hornby Road when between Crawford Market and Bori Bunder a Mahomedan boy aged ten years was knocked down and run over. The boy, who has not been identified yet had an empty basket over his shoulders and attempted to cross the road when he was run against the side of the mud guard. The right front wheel went over his head. The car went four paces and then stopped. It was going at a moderate speed.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CASE OF SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Himatlai Hathibhai, aged 27 years, residing at Girgaon Back Road.

Heerabai, deceased wife said, on Thursday the deceased was in bed as he had fever. At about 4 p.m. deceased's brother came and put him in a victoria to take him to G. T. Hospital but he died on the way. Witness did not know that he (deceased) had any trouble. He did not threaten to take his life.

Keshavlal Hathibhai, a money lender, said he was deceased's brother. When he went to deceased's house, he found him unconscious. He took him to G. T. Hospital but there the doctor pronounced him dead. Deceased did not say anything about any trouble.

Fatehchand Rada Kishan, a Hundi broker said the deceased was his mehta. On the 8th instant deceased took Rs. 500 from witness for making payments. On 11th (Thursday) a customer told witness that he had paid the deceased Rs. 2,000 and another said he had paid Rs. 2,500. A 9 a.m. on Tuesday deceased told witness that he was going to settle the accounts; Witness did not see him again. On the 10th deceased wrote on a piece of paper that he did not feel well and would make up his accounts later.

Further hearing was adjourned.

COUNCIL HALL.

REVISED RULES FOR ADMISSION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following revised rules for admission to the Visitors' and the President's Galleries of the Legislative Council Halls at Bombay and Poona are published for general information:—

VISITORS' GALLERY.

1. Only daily passes shall be issued.
2. Each Member of the Legislative Council will be entitled to two passes every day during the session.
3. Applications for passes can also be made to the Secretary, Legislative Council, who will stop issuing them half an hour before the commencement of the meeting.
4. Each pass shall specify
   (a) the name of the visitor and
   (b) the date for which it is available, and shall be signed either by a Member of the Legislative Council or the Secretary. A Member signing a pass shall be responsible for the behaviour of the visitor to whom it may be issued, during his admission to the Gallery.
5. Passes are not transferable and will be conditional on there being accommodation available.
6. Accommodation may be reserved by the Secretary for members of any society or educational institution.
7. Each holder of a pass shall deliver his pass to the policeman at the gate when he finally leaves the Visitors' Gallery.

PRESIDENT'S GALLERY.

1. Only daily admission cards shall be issued.
2. Admission to the President's Gallery will be solely at the discretion of the President.
3. Applications for admission cards should be made to the Secretary or the President.
4. Each admission card shall specify
   (a) the name of the visitor and
   (b) the date for which it is available, and shall be signed by the Secretary.
5. Accommodation may be reserved for any particular visitor or visitors.
6. Admission cards should be given up to the man in charge of the entrance when visitors finlly leave the Gallery.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RECOMMENDS CHARKA FOR GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

The United Provinces Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to suggest steps to put a stop to the traffic in minor girls prevailing mostly in the hill districts of the province.

Another resolution was passed recommending the introduction of the Charka as an optional subject in the girls' schools up to the matriculation standard.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

18 WAGGONS DERAILED.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 11.

18 goods waggons of the N. W. Railway are reported to have been derailed and telescoped between Laki and Bhago Thoro on Monday last. The cause of the accident is reported to be that the train had two engines one in the front and the other in the rear and the former was running at a greater speed than the latter. No loss of life occurred but some damage to goods and the railway lines is reported.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM RANGOON

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

Actual exports of rice amounted in 1923 to 25,52,881 tons and carry over to 1924 was estimated at 75,000 tons. Paddy harvest for 1923-24 was estimated at 62,50,000 tons while actual figures were 56,77,648 tons or decrease of 5,66,208 tons in the corresponding figures last year.

SWAMI SATCHIDANAND.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' SIMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

CHINSURAH, Sept. 11.

Mr. Lalbehary Das, the Deputy Magistrate, to-day delivered judgment in the three cases in which Swami Satchidananda, one of the leaders of the Mahabir Dal, conducting the Satyagraha movement at Tarakeswar stood charged under Sections 143 and 447 (Unlawful Assembly and Criminal Trespass), 379 (Theft of keys) and 454 (breaking open the padlock) of the Indian Penal Code.

In delivering the judgment in the first case in which the Swami with two other volunteers was prosecuted for trying to force their way into the compound of the palace of the Mohunt the trying Magistrate observed that at last the cases arising out of the turmoil at Tarakeswar had come to an end. The case for the prosecution was that the accused entered the compound of the Mohunt's palace which is a private building with the object of causing annoyance and creating a disturbance. The defence case was that the place where the accused were arrested was a public road, a portion of which was obstructed by a bamboo fencing. The Magistrate found that the accused entered the land which was in the exclusive possession of the Mohunt without any bonafide claim with a view to dispossess the Mohunt and to cause annoyance to the persons in the employment of the Mohunt. The Magistrate convicted the accused and in passing the sentence remarked that in spite of his old age Swami Satchidanand deserved rather a severe punishment for his persistance in disobeying the long established law and the legal authorities. He sentenced Swami Satchidanand to undergo simple imprisonment for four months and the other two accused were sentenced each to two months' simple imprisonment.

In the second case the Swami was charged with the theft of the keys of the temple of Tarakeswar. The Magistrate found that the Swami had snatched away the keys and his conduct towards the receiver who was appointed by the District Judge of Hooghly was not at all satisfactory and his action was fraught with grave consequences as he persuaded a large number of men to hold the established law court in contempt. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' simple imprisonment.

The Magistrate acquitted the Swami in the third case in which the accused was alleged to have broken open the padlock of the temple door by means of a shovel.

MR. HORNIMAN.

MOST SHABBY TREATMENT.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The irresponsible nature of the bureaucracy in India has been glaringly reflected in the attitude of the Government towards B. G. Horniman. The history of his deportation from India, the indecent haste with which he was packed off to England while lying on a sick bed in Bombay must be fresh in the minds of readers. The crime with which he was sought to be connected had been shown an imaginary one. Nothing undaunted, Sir Maurice Hayward, Home Member of the Bombay Government, made fresh allegations against Mr. Horniman in the local Legislative Council. His private character was put under a microscopic scrutiny and it was triumphantly proclaimed as a result of a diligent research that Mr. Horniman was a man who always quarrelled with everybody, including his employers—the directors of the "Chronicle". Even his banking account did not escape the spying of the authorities and he was described as a man who lived beyond his means and had contracted debts.

We had then remarked that if differences between the Editor and the Directors of a newspaper were sufficient to warrant the former's deportation, very few of us would be safe. And as to contracting debts, certainly, Mr. Horniman was not the solitary European in India whose credit with his bank was on the wrong side. Mr. Horniman has since then categorically denied the libellous charges brought against him by Sir Maurice Hayward. Nay, he boldly challenged the Government to prove the allegations that were so freely levelled against him in his absence. He charged Sir Maurice Hayward with invention of imaginary stories about his quarrels and pecuniary condition. The public thought that the Government would take up the gauntlet and prove the charges that were brought against Mr. Horniman. And what did the Bureaucracy do? Why, following the golden policy that the dumb has no enemy, they kept "chup". After this discomfiture, the Government can point to little plausible excuse for the most shabby treatment meted out to Mr. Horniman.

At last Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Assembly several members interpellated the Government on Mr. Horniman's rejoinder to his official calumniator. In replying to Mr. Chamanlal's question, Sir Alexander Muddiman said "the Government of India had seen Mr. Horniman's rejoinder but did not propose to take any action on the article." Why not? Certainly, the Home Member cannot prevent the public to draw their own inference from this unusual forbearing atitude of Government, and any logical conclusion from his reply cannot of course, redound either to the credit of the Government or enhance its moral prestige in the eyes of the public. If even after this discomfiture the Government persist in refusing the necessary passport to Mr. Horniman to enable him to return to his field of work in India does not the thin line distinguishing the bureucratic rule in India from undiluted autocray entirely vanish away.

BASIS OF UNITED WORK

DR. BESANT'S PROPOSAL FOR A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Dr. Annie Besant who arrived in Simla accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas explained the object of her visit to a Press representative. "I have come to Simla" she said, "to see the leaders of the various parties in the Legislative Assembly and see if it was not possible to come to an agreement to discuss the basis of united work, so that if the leaders approved they might suggest a Round Table Conference of delegates from political organisations which are working for Swaraj. Looking over the country it appears to me that the organisations of this kind are the All India Congress Committee, the Liberal Federation, the National Conference and Convention, the Swarajya Party, the All-India Muslim League and the Independent Party just formed in the Assembly. If there are others, of course, they could be included. It has been suggested to me since I came here that it would be desirable that the Indian Legislature itself should be represented by its own elected members and they should be taken as forming a separate organisation. The number of delegates sent by each organisation could be fixed in a preliminary talk among the leaders now present in Simla. If they approved of the idea. I have myself suggested that each organisation should send 20 delegates, but that number may be thought either too large or too small. The time and place of the meeting will have to be fixed some where in the third week of November which would probably give time for making necessary arrangements and any central place like Allahabad or any other could be proposed. It would probably be wise that delegates to this proposed conference should try to agree upon a kind of outline which could be taken as the basis for further work and that they should take back such outline to their organisations and submit them for discussion and amendment perhaps at the meetings which generally take place at the Christmas time. Under that authority delegates might meet again in January or early in February and draft a definite measure to lay before Parliament. Personally I feel very strongly and have constantly repeated while in England that no Bill framed by the British Parliament would give satisfaction here, but while I shall argue for that the decisions will, of course, be made by the majority vote of all delegates. I also feel that it is vital that any Bill which may be shaped should contain a clause giving power to the Indian Legislature, to amend the Act without again referring to Westminster. It may quite well be that some one else may think of a better plan. The essential thing is that united work should be obtained. The late conversation with Mr. Gandhi has suggested that some such plan for obtaining drafting of the constitution is very desirable and he said that he would himself like to take part in such a conference and would be willing to accept the majority vote.

ECHO OF MONTGOMERY RLY. ACCIDENT.

SINDHIS THE WORST SUFFERES.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 11.

Sindhis are reported to have suffered most in the recent railway accident near Montgomery. Bhai Thariasing, a Sindhi 'Bawa' of Kandhara village, accompanied by about 250 of his followers, was proceeding to Amritsar on pilgrimage in three reserved compartments one of which contained only women and children. That particular carriage was reduced to pieces in the collision and over 25 women are said to have been crushed to death. From the second and third bogies, 16 men are reported to have been killed while more than 30 were seriously wounded. The party is said to have purchased 247 tickets at about Rs. 2 100 and had Rs. 17,000 in cash.

SANITARY & SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

The All India Maternity, Child Welfare, Sanitary, Scientific and Indigenous Drugs Exhibition of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Agra in December, 1924. For particulars, please write to Dr. Shyama Shanker Shukla, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Bailanganj, Agra, and for Indigenous Drugs write to

Dr. KUNJ BEHARI LAL VERMA,

Editor, Indian Medical Journal, Meerut.

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THE 4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW

Dated 26th August, 1924.

The next SESSION of the ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE being the Fourth Session, will be held at Lucknow in the month of January, 1925, the exact dates of which will be communicated later on. This Session is to be held for the purpose, *inter alia*, of devising ways and means for determining a course of instruction in Indian Music which will both satisfy the Modern Standards of Scientific Tution and ensure a tolerably competent knowledge of the Science and Art. This question will entail the consideration of all questions ancillary thereto, which will be discussed in Conference by members from all parts of India. During the Session of the Conference, practical artists of note will give performances in Vocal and Instrumental Music with a view to place before the Conference the present state of the Art. Intending visitors should notify their intention to attend the conference to the GENERAL SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW, by the 15th of December, 1924, in order to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

The following list shows some of the subjects, which will be discussed at the Conference, and persons intending to take part in the deliberations are invited to send their suggestions in the form of a Written Article, not later than 10th December, 1924, to the General Secretary of the Conference. A certain number of specially gifted Theorists and Artists will be invited at the expense of the Conference. Persons intending to take advantage of this concession should correspond with the General Secretary, stating their qualifications.

LIST.

1. The principles and procedure of determining the Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi and Vivadi Swaras. Explanation of their functional activities in the Ragas and Ragnis of Indian Music.
2. Principles underlying the practice of assigning seasons and times to the Ragas and Raguis. Their suitability or otherwise to Modern Ragas.
3. The Ragas and their Rasas. Examination of the present state of music from the point of view of Rasas.
4. The Art of dancing, ancient and modern.
5. The system of notation best suited to Indian Music as sung and played today.
6. The distinguishing features (such as Aroha, Avaroha, Vadi, Samvadi, Vivadi etc.), of the Ragas falling under the following groups.
   1. Bilawal.
   2. Mallar.
   3. Kanara.
   4. Todi.
7. The Laws governing the Music compositions of the present day.
8. Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Tala systems.
9. The methods of teaching Music in our Schools and Colleges.
10. The necessity or otherwise of a well conducted Music Journal. The best method of conducting it, etc.
11. The desirability or feasibility of effecting a fusion of the Northern and the Southern Music Systems.
12. The best method of preserving the Art now available in the Country.
13. The scheme for popularising education in Indian Music.
14. The Musical Instruments of India and their relative adaptability to Modern requirements.
15. The Ancient and the Modern Shrutics. Their distribution among the modern Ragas. The proper methods of their determination and distribution.
16. Development of Indian Music in the Courts of the Emperors and Princes and Chiefs of India, with special reference to the careers and attainments of Haridass Swami, Tansen, Gopal Nayak, Tayagraj and other eminent musicians. The effect of foreign influence on the Music of this Country if any.

N.B.—If the writers of these articles cannot for any reason attend at the Session of the Conference, their articles will nevertheless be given due consideration at the discussion of these questions.

The public are well aware of the prevailing diversity of opinion as to the mode of singing of even the most common and well known Ragas. With a view to introduce uniformity of definition, the standardising of the definitions of the Ragas was taken in hand at the Second Session of the Conference at Delhi in 1918. This work of standardising the Ragas definitions will be continued at the present Session of the Conference with the help of the distinguished and well known expert artists who are coming to the Conference.

It is needless to point out here the importance of the work which the Conference is doing and it is expected that all Music Lovers of the Country will attend it and all will help the Committee to make it a great success. Persons who have made special study of the subject or have useful suggestions to make are most cordially invited to give to the movement the benefit of their knowledge and experience and thereby help forward the great and sacred cause of Music.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
General Secretary,
All-India Music Conference.

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(3)

LAHORE LETTER

PROSPECT OF UNITY

THE PUNJAB VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

The news of the Gandhi-Besant negotiations and of the expected reunion of Dr. Besant with the Congress has caused a thrill in the public here; and local papers are advocating a united platform at Belgaum. The recent sojourns of Dr. Besant and Rt. Hon. Sastri to England seem to have served them eye-openers, and both of them have come back to this country with the impression that India's destiny 'only' lies in her own hands and that the method of petitioning and begging would not succeed under the regime of a Conservative, Liberal or even a Labour Ministry.

The local journals, with one voice, urge that all efforts should be made to facilitate the re-admission of the whole body of seceders from the Congress. The "Tribune" has emphasised the imperative necessity of bringing together under one banner, all the progresive political parties in the country. It write: "The Liberals must give up their false pride and their false sense of prestige. The extreme non co-operators must give up their intolerance. The Liberals must not expect that because they rendered great services to the Congress and the country at one time, therefore their lead must still be followed, irrespective of the convictions of the majority of the Congressmen, and must not interpret the mere fact of their being opposed in argument or outvoted in divisions as an insult or an exhibition of rudeness. On the other hand, the stupid habit, into which so many Non-co-operators got at one time and which some of them have not yet been able to shake off of shouting down speakers who happened to holh views different from theirs and actually refusing to allow them to speak, must be difinitely and absolutely discarded."

The prospect of unity between the various political parties and the probability of Mahatma Gandhi being elected President of the next session of the Congress ensure success for it and will give it a historical importance among the various Congress sessions held so far.

The willingness of Mahatma Gandhi to accept the Presidentship has been welcomed in the Press and there is a united demand in the Punjab that he must be called upon to preside over the deliberations of the Congress. The election of the Mahatma would give satisfaction to all sections and parties, because just at present he stands outside the arena of strife and controversy and is admittedly the greatest advocate of unity between the different classes and sections of the Indian people.

SUCCESSOR TO UNSEATED MINISTER.

The question of the appointment of a successor to Chaudhri Lal Chand, who was unseated and disqualified on the strong recommendations of the Election Commissioners has been hanging on for the last five weeks or more. The failure of the Governor to fill the vacancy has been looked upon with disapproval and disquietude. There is further resentment in the public due to the indifference shown by the Government in the matter of Rohtak bye-election which was necessitated by the unseating of Ch. Lal Chand. The election has been postponed after the nominations has been made.

In some quarters it is believed that the supporters of the ex-Minister are making their last attempt to persuade the Governor to condone Ch. Lal Chand's disqualification and permit him to contest the election. The silence of the Punjab Government is quite inexplicable.

INCREASE IN WATER RATES.

The arbitrary enhancement of water rates by the Punjab Government, involving an increase of 75 lakhs of rupees has been universally protested against. The measure has evoked on all round disapproval; and the 'agricultural classes' of this Province have been stirred to their depths. The Zamindars who had been told from the official benches in the Punjab Council that their well-being and prosperity was of the greatest importance and concern to the Government have once again realised for themselves the hollowness and insincerity of the pretence. News of protests against the indiscriminate measure are being received from several places.

A very important mass meeting of the Zamindars of the Lahore district was recently held at Raewind near Lahore, in order to give expression to the people's discontent and disapproval. Amongst others were present Doctors Kitchlew and Satyapal. It is reported that the meeting was attended by a large number of agriculturists from the neighbouring territory. They have recorded a resolution of protest against the proposed increase of 75 lakhs in the *abiana* (water rate) as being an unwarranted burden on the agricultural classes and likely to lead to the ruin of many families who were just able to make two ends meet.

It was also resolved that the Zamindars would resort to every peaceful and legitimate device to resist the payment of tax and that they were prepared to undertake Satyagraha with all its attendant sacrifices and suffering.

The meeting appealed to the Congress to take up the cause and give them lead in combating the iniquitous impost, and undertook to observe the directions of the Congress implicitly; and even in direct action were recommended to carry it on in a perfectly non-violent manner.

The Zamindars contemplate forming District, Tahsil and Village Zamindar Sabhas for taking a concerted action in the matter. It is just possible that this movement of protest may grow in volume and importance and in course of time prove too formidable to be resisted.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S TOUR.

OVER RS. 25,000 COLLECTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOL, Sept. 11.

Maulana Shaukat Ali after making farewell speech before an audience of over six thousand at Dhoraji left for Rajkot on the 9th where he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ranjit Pandit. In his farewell speech he told the audience what he had seen in the Kathiawar. He thanked all ruling princess and their officials for uniform courtesy extended to him. He had come with a special message to his Memon brothers and thanked them for their kind hospitality. He was welcomed enthusiastically everywhere and inspite of his protests the deputation was taken in procession in all the places. He can never forget the kindness he had received from all. The Hindu brothers joined as enthusiastically as Mussalmans and confirmed his conviction that these Hindu Muslim differences were only a passing phase of temporary insanity. Most useful work has been done in pointing out to Memon brothers what work lay before them. They were honest, hard working business men and true lovers of Islam. They only lacked education. They have realised this and so fine boys and girls schools have been established everywhere. Principal Khwaja gave them most useful hints for future guidance. Maulana Nisarahmeds eloquent sermons put before them true teachings of Koran and Maulana Husain Ahmed cleared all the cobwebs that mischievous people had woven for their own selfish ends. Memons will now think for themselves and distinguish true friends from self seeking adventures. Maulana Shaukat Ali exhorted the young party to show respect to elders and work with them. The older party was requested to rely on their sons for support. Very fine relations have been brought about.

Inspite of bad business the deputation received purses everywhere and the total received amounts to over Rs. 25,000. Collections are still continued and Rs. 10,000 more are expected messrs. Deochand Parekh and Gaurishankar Vyas, Chandulal of Gondal and Bachu Seth of Dhoraji gave every assistance.

Maulana Shaukat Ali starts to-day for Wadhwan reaching Ahmedabad on the 12th Broach on the 13th where he receives municipal address arriving in Bombay on the 14th. At Ahmedabad he will discuss with Mahatmaji the future work and programme of their tour.

M. SHAUKAT ALI IN KATHIAWAR.

PEOPLE'S READY RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHORAJI, Sept. 9.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and the party left Porbandar on the 1st morning by motor for Ranavav where they were warmly received. A public meeting was held where Maulana Husain Ahmed explained the nature of work before them. All promised to start collections for the Khilafat Delegation and to carry out instructions. In the afternoon the party motored sixteen miles to Kutiana. All Hindus and Mussalmans met them outside the town and took them in procession to Seth Haji Jamal Vardisi's bungalow. At night a public meeting was held in which Maulana Husain Ahmed preached a stirring sermon. Maulana Shaukat Ali thanked the Junagadh State officials for their courtesy and asked Mussalmans, to be brave and true. Islam needed their help and they must give it. Nearly a thousand were collected on the spot and further collections are still going on. Early next morning the party left by motor and train for Vanthaly where Principal Khaja met them from Junagadh. Later on Hakim Ajmal Khan Shaheb joined for a few hours. Seth Jaji Shakoor Ghani donated Rs. 2500 and Seth Shakoor Essa and others were collecting more. On the 3rd afternoon the party reached Veraval, a beautiful Junagadh port and were taken in procession. People responded nobly and in a short time a purse of about Rs. 2,000 was collected with the help of Seth Haji Hassam Makli and Ahmed Habib Jhaveri. On Friday evening the party visited Jetpur where the whole town turned out to give them a warm reception. Principal Khaja joined them from Junagadh All were guests of Mr. Deochand, Barrister who has been touring with the party in Kathiawar. On the 6th the party left for Bhavnagar where both the Hindus and Muslims took part in a procession through the Principal Streets. Here the party were the guests of the State. Sir Prabashanker Pattani called on Moulana Shaukat Ali and they discussed the present situation. A public meeting was held in the Gandhi Chowk where Moulana Shaukat Ali in a long speech gave Mahatmaji's message both to Hindus and Musselmans. He asked the audience to stand firmly by Mahatma Gandhi and the audience replied in an enthusiastic shout that they would.

Moulana Shaukat Ali is leaving Dhoraji for Rajkot to-morrow morning ending his Kathiawar tour there.

A Sind Science Society under the presidentship of Principal Gokhale of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi, has been formed with the object of promoting scientific research and study.—A. P.

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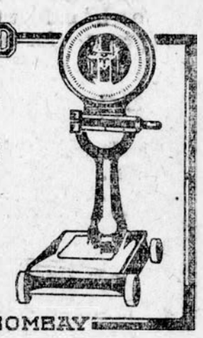
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His Master's Voice

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

UNAUTHORISED OVERDRAFTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Before the High Court to-day the Imperial Bank case was continued. Mr. N M. Murray, the third prosecution witness, was examined by Mr. Grant, the Counsel for the prosecution. The witness said that he was now the managing Governor of the Imperial Bank and was formerly for some time the Secretary and the Treasurer. He described the nature of Ahmed Badshah's business relations with the Imperial Bank. Ahmed Badsha, the first accused, was a constituent of the Bank for very many years and the Bank allowed him certain facilities in his business. The accused had a current account in the nature of a general business account. The accused was also keeping another account in the Bank which was the piece-goods account and was generally getting the bills discounted at the Bank. The accused was privileged to draw overdrafts and overdrafts for over ten thousand rupees were to be sanctioned by the Secretary and those below ten thousand rupees were to be sanctioned by the Chief Accountant. The witness was then examined on the procedure of the discounting the bills adopted by the Bank. He said the constituent brings or sends in his bills to the bill manager. They are then listed by him in the sheets known as the bills discounting sheets. They are then taken with the bills to the secretary who compares them with the sheets. If he approves of the bills he initials them and sends the bills and sheets back to the bill manager. The bills are then sent to the Bills Discounting Department for calculation of the discount and the vouchers are then passed for the credit or debit as the case may be. If in the case of a discounted bill which the Secretary has passed a particular constituent wants to draw against the proceeds before the slip is sent from the bill manager the constituent presents his cheque and it is entered in the cheque-referred book and then sent to the bill manager who marks on it "discount so much." It would then be sent either to the Chief Accountant or Secretary who would pass the cheque or refuse it as the case might be but there was a practice in which the cheques against the proceeds of such bills were initialled by the bill manager and taken from him direct to the ledger without going through the cheque-referred book. This practice came to the witness' knowledge after the frauds were discovered. He also became aware after the frauds were discovered that a system of drawing against the uncleared cheques had been practiced. Permission to have over-drafts depended on the standing of the man and the security he offered. The witness also deposed that the fraud was discovered on 12th of July 1923. Before that date he had no idea of the unauthorised overdrafts given to the first accused. On 6th and 9th July he initialled two cheques of the accused. At that time he did not take notice that the account was in excess.

Regarding the anonymous petition received at the Bank about the frauds he said he heard about the petition only after the fraud was discovered and the fraud was discovered when Mr. Lamb then the Deputy Secretary told him about it on the afternoon of 12th July. After the discovery of the fraud he gathered from Ramachandriah, the ledger-keeper and the approver in the case that the latter had made alterations in the figures of the accounts. The accused saw him at his bungalow and offered security on the defrauded money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chaudhuri the witness stated that the anonymous letter was received by the Chief Accountant and transmitted to the Bill Manager to make investigations and the bill manager did not investigate properly. After cross-examination the witness was re-examined by the counsel for prosecution.

Mr. C. Ranganatham Chetty, the head clerk of the Deposit Department of the National Bank of India was next examined for the prosecution.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

At the High Court sessions to-day before Justice Beasley the Imperial Bank case was resumed and a number of witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Dr. T. G. Pillai, family physician to Ahmad Badsha, the first accused, deposed that the witness had been the family physician to Ahmad Badsha. He was keeping two accounts in the dispensary one for—accused himself and another for the accused's relatives and the poor people. The witness did not know Ramachandriah, the approver, before he was introduced to him by the accused, Ahmed Badsha in November 1922 as a fever patient in Ahmad Badsha's office. The witness gave a prescription to the approver Ramachandriah and visited Ramachandriah's house in connection with his treatment several times at the instance of Ahmad Badsha and probably in Ahmad Badsha's car. The witness's bills were paid for by Ahmed Badsha. The witness also deposed to his having prescribed medicine to Savarimuthu one of the ex-employed of the Bank and the sixth accused in the case, and the latter's bills were paid for by Ahmad Badsha.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 8.)

ary to add that the provision of only one training ship at only one sea port, viz., Bombay, seems inadequate not merely to provide the number of men required but also to draw that number from different parts of the country. We would, therefore, recommend that at least two training establishments should be provided in the beginning, one at Bombay to serve the needs of the Western Coast and one in the Bay of Bengal to meet the requirements of the adjacent provinces including Burma.

As regards training in Marine Engineering, the Government following the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee should immediately arrange to provide the necessary facilities at the various Engineering Colleges in the country.

Crux of the Problem.

However, important the subject of nautical training may be, the mere provision of educational facilities is not going to solve the problem of the creation and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine; the larger subject should be decided not in the light of the personnel but should be tested by the economic consequences of the absence of a National Mercantile Marine. The Crux of the whole problem lies not in the provision of careers for a few hundred Indians as Executive Officers or Marine Engineers but in devising means by which the carrying trade of the country comes to be owned and managed by Indians. The example of Japan which began to establish its Merchant Marine at a time when there were no Japanese Officers is very pertinent in this connection. It is a matter of history that Japan had a National Merchant Marine long before Japanese Officers and Engineers were ready to take over charge from the foreigners. As a matter of fact, a fair number of the Officers and Engineers were foreigners even during the first decade of the 20th century, complete changes in the personnel being finally achieved as late as 1919 when the last English Captain retired from the Japanese Merchant fleet. The example of Japan therefore conclusively proves that the only way in which a country can create and develop a national Merchant Marine is by putting restrictions, in the first instance to the ownership and management of ships and is only at a later stage that restrictions upon personnel are introduced when the national lines during the intervening period have helped to train up apprentices who in due course become capable officers and engineers.

The Drain from India.

After all, even if all the officers and engineers on all the ships serving the coastal requirements of India were non-Indians, the amount paid to them as wages would not exceed 60 lacs a year on the basis of 10 officers on each one of the hundred steamers receiving an average salary of Rs. 5,000 a month. As against this the annual net economic drain from India as a result of the British shipping companies having monopolised the coastal trade of India amounts to at least Rs. 600,000,000 per year not including the drain from carriage of the imports and exports of India. In all, India in the absence of an Indian Mercantile Marine annualy loses at least Rs. 20 crores according to the most conservative estimate of Mr. Findlay Shirras referred to in his treatment of the question of the international indebtedness of India. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the figures of Mr. Findlay Shirras represent the nett drain from the country owing to foreign ships meeting Indian requirements. It has been stated above that the estimate of Mr. Shirras is a fairly low one. This fact is borne out by later and more thorough researches in the subject which point out that the *total annual economic drain from India in the coastal and foreign freight and passenger business amounts to Rs. 50 crores.*

The general opinion in this country on the subject of Indian shipping runs along these lines. An Indian Mercantile Marine for us means not merely Indian Captains and Indian Chief Engineers but also Indian ownership and management of the vessels that serve the trade of the country. Indian ownership will lead to the profits of the business remaining in the country. Indian management will mean not merely a more harmonious development of the ports of the country but also provision of proper facilities for the development of Indian Industries and Commerce. Indians will then be no longer excluded from taking part in certain branches of import and export business as is the case to-day.

(To be Continued).

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THE REFORMS INQUIRY.

A DIE-HARD WAIL.

The "Saturday Review" writes:

Our reported warnings that Indian politics would illegitimately expand the scope of the inquiry now being carried on, ostensibly only into the petty working difficulties of the new Constitution, till it became a general examination of the case for Indian Home Rule are now amply justified. Provincial autonomy, popular control of the central Government of India, the subjection of the services to the legislatures, the appointments of governors are among the subjects being discussed before the Reforms Committee, and Sir Arthur Muddiman and some of his colleagues, so far from objecting to the introduction of large constitutional questions and political theories into an inquiry directed to minor administrative difficulties, cross-examine witnesses at length on these irrelevant matters. In effect, that is being done now, by a Committee, which should under the Act of 1919 be reserved for a Commission to be appointed only in 1929. The result can only be a great increase in the wrangling over Constitutional machinery which disguises the unwillingness or incompetence of Indian politicians to use what opportunities they have for service to their country.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Public opinion in India will warmly approve of the action of the Journalists' Association in conveying to the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam its protest against the orders banning the 'Mahratta', the 'Servant of India', the 'A. B. Patrika' and several other papers from the Hyderabad State territory, and characterising the orders as an unjust arbitrary and uncalled for interference with the freedom of the Press. Indeed by these orders the Government of the Nizam has done far graver disservice to itself than to the papers concerned which will somehow manage to survive its wrath. If as is popularly believed these orders are due to the outspoken comment of the several journals on the Nizam's suggestion for the restoration of Berar to him, the Government of His Exalted Highness must clearly see that for one man who was originally opposed to the proposal at least ten are opposed to it to-day on account of these autocratic and utterly indefensible acts of his Government. At the same time it is only fair to add that the Nizam is in this matter taking his cue from the Britisr Government itself. Some years ago the exclusion of independent newspapers used to be a very favourite weapen in the hands of some of the Provincial Governments, our own for instance, while even at the present day the Madras Government is not above depriving such paper as the "Swaraj" of the privileges of the Editor's table.

RANGOON TAXI DRIVER STABBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

An Indian taxi-driver received last night six serious stab wounds from two Burmans who forcibly took away his car. It is reported that his car was engaged near the Minto Mansions and he was directed to drive to Kokine. While near the Kambe Road where the population is very sparse they ordered him to stop and turn round. No sooner had he done so than the two Burmans dragged him to the ground and stabbed him. Leaving the driver lying on the ground they drove away.

The stolen car was traced this morning far away from the scene of the occurrence. It is understood that the declaration of the taxi-driver who is now in the hospital has been recorded. The motive of the crime is not yet known.

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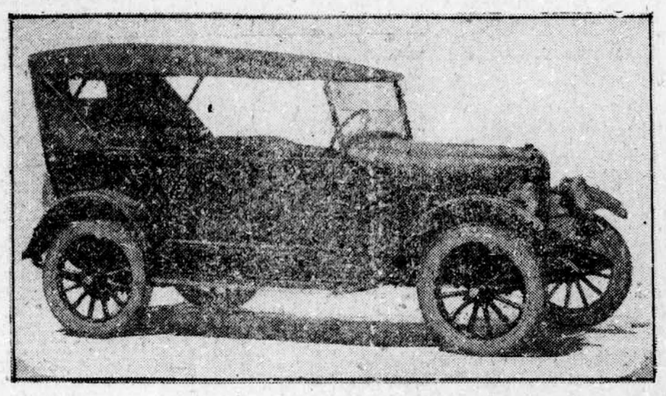
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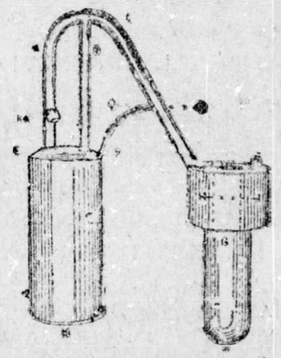
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